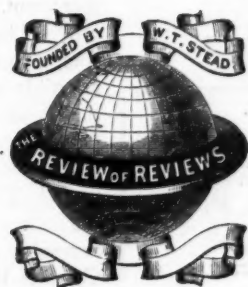


THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

No. 162, Vol. XXVII.

JUNE, 1903.



THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, June 1st, 1903.

The
Rainbow Chasers.

The Americans, with that happy gift which distinguishes them, have invented the nickname of Rainbow Chasers for persons who waste their

time in the pursuit of objects as hopelessly impossible as the pot of gold which children believe may be found at the foot of a rainbow. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour are the champion rainbow chasers of the hour. The ardour with which the Colonial Secretary sets off upon his final quest after the mythical treasure, dragging after him his sceptical chief, would be amusing if it were not so pathetic. For these grown men

are only surrendering themselves to one of the charms of an old myth. They have been disappointed so often. Through mire, and bloody mire, Mr. Chamberlain has plunged headlong after his rainbow, only to find himself as far off as ever from the object of his quest. Now, for the last—positively for the last—time he is off again, and as everyone knows what



By special permission of the Proprietors of "Punch."

Meddlesome Joe and the Goose that lays the Golden Eggs.

the Boer Republics seems to have utterly demented them. Mr. Carnegie pointed out that Canada had sent many more thousands of her sons to fight in the Northern ranks in the great Civil War—and that, too, at the same rate paid to the American regular—than the handful she had sent to the South African war, but his warning came too late.

The
Mythical
Jingo
Empire.

It is impossible not to be sorry for Mr. Chamberlain and also for Mr. Balfour. They have dreamed dreams and have seen fantastical visions of a Jingo Empire which the British Empire was not and never can be. The fact that by paying Colonists five or six times as much as a British regular they were able to secure the services of some thousands of Colonists in the work of devastating

Mr. Chamberlain imagined that the Jingo Empire of his dreams was coming into existence, and being resolute and sincere in his delusions, he boldly put the matter to the test. His first effort was to induce the Colonial premiers to assent to a strong scheme of Imperial defence in which the whole Empire was to be organised as a military and naval unit. The Colonial premiers rejected the scheme root and branch.



Westminster Gazette.

[May 26.]

MR. BALFOUR (rather up a tree): "Good Heavens! This is worse than Somaliland. He's getting dangerous. We shall have to send him away on a voyage again!"

Sir Wilfred Laurier declared Jingoism was the worst enemy of the Empire, and that he would never consent to tie up the Colonies with the military system of the Old World. Foiled in this, Mr. Chamberlain next attempted to induce the Colonies to adopt the principle of community of sacrifice, and to shoulder their proportionate share, say £10,000,000 a year, of the cost of the Imperial Army and Navy. Here also his failure was absolute. The Jingo Empire did not exist as a fighting entity, it did not exist as a tax-paying community, but—

Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast,
To some dear falsehood hugs it to the last.

And so Mr. Chamberlain having failed to find his longed-for treasure where the Imperial rainbow rested, either in the field of war or in the treasury, made up his mind that the place where it was really hidden was in the field of Protection, disguised as preferential tariff. With a loud cry of "Eureka!" the Rainbow Chaser has started on his third and last quest. But this time he will not come back.

The Root of the Delusion.

The root of the poor man's delusion is his failure to realise what the British Empire is. He has dreamed of a Jingo Empire, and he has set himself to discover it. But as no such Empire exists save in dreamland, he is doomed to inevitable disappointment. The British Empire, as it is, consists of forty millions of taxpayers in the United Kingdom, who, at their own cost, maintain a splendid Navy and a terribly expensive Army, with which they profess their readiness to protect, free of all cost, the various Colonies and dependencies which have been founded by English settlers, soldiers and traders all over the world. The Indian Empire I leave on one side for the moment, as Mr. Chamberlain never seems even to remember that it exists. In the various self-governing Colonies there are some eleven millions of white-skinned men who, on condition of being allowed to govern themselves with freedom and independence as absolute as if they were independent Republics, are proud to form part of the British Empire on the express and definite understanding that they are not to be taxed for the maintenance of that Empire, and that they are to be insured by it against any foreign attack. Under such an arrangement the British Empire has grown great and glorious. But at any time it would have been shivered into fragments if the Mother Country had insisted upon any of the conditions which are regarded as fundamental by every other Empire that the world has ever seen. Hence all analogies drawn from the example of other Empires are dangerously misleading. Mr. Chamberlain has evidently never mastered this fundamental distinction. To him an Empire like Germany, which is a fiscal unit, is exactly on all fours with the British Empire, which is so far from being a fiscal unit that Canada and Australia would secede to-morrow if we were to attempt to compel them to admit British goods duty free. The fact is that the British Colonial Empire is not an Empire at all in the sense in which that word has hitherto been used. It is the loosest union of independent republics which the world has ever seen, and Mr. Chamberlain's passionate determination to convert it into an Empire which would be a military and naval unit, a taxpaying unit, and a fiscal unit would only result, if he were not peremptorily shut up, in shattering the whole fabric to pieces.

What the Predominant Partner Says. Mr. Chamberlain, having utterly failed to induce the Colonies either to provide his army corps or to raise their contribution to the Imperial expenditure

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from 2s. 9d. per head to the 29s. standard of the Mother Country, now imagines that he will succeed in inducing the taxpayers of the United Kingdom to put up with dear bread and impaired foreign trade in order to realise his dream of a United Empire. He will find the predominant partner quite as recalcitrant as her junior partners in the Colonies. If the Colonies had shown any inclination to accede to his proposals about the Army and the Navy, if they had accepted the principle of community of sacrifice, then the predominant partner might perhaps have discussed his nostrum before rejecting it. But when the Colonies have refused his two fundamental propositions, involving sacrifices on their part, the predominant partner will simply refuse even to listen to the preposterous proposal that she should add to all her other sacrifices this also, that she should tax the food of her children and endanger her trade with her best customers for a purely hypothetical and imaginary improvement in the relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies. We were getting on very well with the Colonies before Mr. Chamberlain took to meddling. If we don't stop all this monkeying with the vitals of the realm, and stop it now, all that will be left of the British Empire will be a tomb in the cemetery of history, and over it the familiar inscription :—

I was well. I would be better
Here I lie!

The Confidence Trick.

Mr. Chamberlain's appeal to the working men will fail. You may play the confidence trick once and even twice, but the third time the young man from the country is asked to lend the polite stranger a shilling on the assurance that in five minutes it will be returned with 100 per cent. interest, he usually calls for the police. If any of Mr. Chamberlain's promises had been fulfilled, he might have been listened to, even when he declared that to tax food is a sure cut to high wages. The lesson of the South African war is too recent. It was to cost £10,000,000, it was to be over by Christmas, it was triumphantly to vindicate British ascendancy, and to inaugurate a period of golden prosperity in Africa. In reality it cost £200,000,000, it lasted nearly three years, it humiliated us before the whole world by proving that it needed 450,000 British soldiers to subdue 60,000 Dutch farmers, it has rendered it necessary for us to keep a much larger garrison in South Africa, and South Africa has never regained the pitch of prosperity it enjoyed under President Kruger. As for the promise to tax the working man's

bread in order to provide him with old age pensions, this is simply a pretty scheme to fatten the dog by feeding him on his own tail. Since Mr. Chamberlain became Colonial Secretary, the Army and Navy expenditure has gone up by £35,000,000 a year. Here is a fund which would provide old age pensions for everybody without a penny extra taxation. But as for trusting the Minister who has squandered that colossal sum, and whose every promise has been falsified by events—no, the British working man is not quite such a preternatural idiot as to do any such thing.

The Warnings of Cassandra.

"If you don't listen to us," say Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, "if you don't convert the Empire into a fiscal unit, then it is all U P with the British Empire." Poor Mr. Balfour's peroration was very touching. If these proposals of the Colonial Secretary are rejected, then he tells us we can never hope to see the British Empire rivalling the economic position of the United States. Of course we cannot, and we could not if all these nostrums were accepted six times over. The economic preponderance of the United States is so



[Moon.]

[Toronto.]

The Impression of John Bull that one gets from reading the Yankee financial columns.



Mr. Steyn being moved from the house where he lay during his long illness.

great, and is based upon such solid foundations, that it is inevitable she will attract into her orbit so many of our Colonies that I have long since frankly recognised the fact—patent years ago to thinkers as diverse as Mr. Meredith and Mr. Rhodes—that it would be to our true interest to arrange a combination with the United States by which the British Empire should be absorbed by the younger but predominant partner. We cannot stay the stars in their courses. As for the question so often repeated, "What are we to do if the Germans retaliate upon the Canadians for giving a preference to British goods?" the answer is plain. We can do nothing, and we ought to do nothing. The Colonies insist upon regarding themselves as independent fiscal entities. They would revolt if we ordered them to subordinate their fiscal independence to that of the Empire at large, as German States merged their fiscal existence in the Imperial Zollverein. They cannot both have their cake and eat it.

**A Significant
Object Lesson.**

It is, perhaps, as well that Germany should have raised this question, because it illustrates in a small way the difficulty that would arise in a much more serious fashion in case we became embroiled in war, let us say, with France and Russia. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has frankly told us that in any European war in which Britain was involved Canada would insist upon being free either to assist or to remain neutral. But it was pointed out at once, for Canada to stand aloof when Great Britain was at war would necessitate her secession from the Empire. In such a war neither France nor Russia could allow Canada to be

neutral if it suited their naval or military commanders to occupy her territory and seize her fortresses. This, however, the Canadians do not see. They imagine that their partnership with Britain is a species of limited liability, from which they can draw all the profits, and when the pinch comes repudiate all responsibility for the losses. It is a mistake. And as Germany refuses to regard Canada as merely a section of the fiscal unit known as the British Empire, so other Powers would refuse to allow Canada to enjoy the advantages of neutrality in case of a war with England on any terms short of a declaration of Independence.

**The
Disappearance
of
Mr. Chamberlain.**

It is put about by Mr. Chamberlain's friends that if the country should reject his latest unauthorised programme he will retire into private life. As the country is certainly not going to commit suicide, we may take it that we are at least within a measurable distance of seeing the disappearance from British politics of the man to whom there seems to have been entrusted a certain diabolical mission to blight, to sully, to imperil and to impair everything upon which Englishmen have most prided themselves as distinctly characteristic of their country. Ever since he deliberately elected to be whitewashed rather than own the truth concerning his complicity in the plot against the Transvaal, his sinister figure has cast the shadow of a upas tree over the Empire. After he has passed, and the nation has time to reckon up what his baleful ascendancy has cost them, he will be remembered as men remember the Black Death, with shuddering and amazement and dread, due to the sense of having been subjected for their sins to the avenging instrument of Divine wrath.

**A Reminiscence
of
Mr. Rhodes.**

The idea of using the Preferential Tariff as a means of uniting the Empire was, at one time, a very favourite idea of Mr. Rhodes, but his enthusiasm was dashed by the criticism of Lord Rothschild. One day, when Mr. Rhodes had been descanting upon the virtues of an Imperial Zollverein, Lord Rothschild remarked that the idea was only practicable if the United States came in too. If the British Empire and the United States were a fiscal unit they would be a world in themselves, and could erect a tariff wall against other nations, but the British Empire without the United States was not self-sufficient. When Mr. Rhodes repeated that conversation to me, he made no secret of the deep impression which Lord Rothschild's observation made upon him; and it was one of the considerations which led him to favour the idea of the absorption of the

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Empire in the Republic as the only method of obtaining the ideal upon which he had set his heart.

The Education Bill Fiasco.

The sensation occasioned by Mr. Chamberlain's political suicide has so completely obscured everything else that it seems an anti-climax to speak even of such a significant incident as the Ministerial fiasco over the London Education Bill. The fortunes of the Ministry are at such a low ebb that there are those who believe that Mr. Chamberlain was driven in sheer desperation to make a bold plunge for Protection as a means of diverting attention from the discreditable series of blunders which make up the sum total of the Ministerial policy. It must be admitted that they had a very bad time of it last month on the Education question. Instead of leaving the London School Board alone, as they might have done, or of dealing with London education by a simple clause including the Metropolis under the provisions of last year's Education Act, Ministers persisted upon taking a way of their own. They hate the London County Council even worse than they hate the London School Board, and if they had followed the lines of last year they would have simply handed over the control of the education of London to the County Council. Against this London Toryism rose in revolt. Hence Ministers brought in a Bill which was fearfully and wonderfully made. The London County Council was to levy the education rate, and thereby incur all the odium which attaches to the taxing authority, while its representatives were to be in a minority on the Education Committee, the composition of which was to be fixed by the Act. The thirty-one Borough Councils of London were each to be represented on the Education Committee, and the management of the schools, including the choice of sites, dismissal of teachers, etc., was to be vested in them. The London County Council and London School Board both condemned the Bill, and Ministers, finding that they had gone too far, offered as a compromise to cut down the number of representatives on the Borough

Councils from thirty-one to twelve. Even then they were only saved from defeat by the action of the Irish Nationalists, twenty-four of whom rallied to the side of the Government. Had they voted the other way Ministers would have been in a minority of seven; as it was they carried their clause by a majority of forty-one. Such a majority, however, had not moral authority, as the Ministers, on the very morning of the Hyde Park demonstration against the Bill, announced through their organs that the clause carried with such difficulty was to be withdrawn—the Borough Councils were to have no representatives on the Education Committee. Even this surrender did not fill their cup of humiliation to the brim. The House had no sooner resumed the consideration of the Bill than Sir John Gorst and Dr. Macnamara and other members had no difficulty in proving that it was simply impossible to leave the management of the schools to the Borough Councils. After a long and excited discussion Mr. Balfour hoisted the white flag. The London County Council succeeds to all the powers of the School Board, and the Ministerialists were left lamenting.

The Hyde Park Demonstration.

It is not often that a demonstration in Hyde Park produces any immediate effect upon public opinion. The demonstration against the Education Bill, which took place on Saturday, May 16th, was



Photograph by

[Haines.

The Gathering of the Processions on the Embankment before the Mass Meeting against the Education Bill in Hyde Park.

one of those exceptional instances. One hundred and forty thousand people passed in procession through the Park gates, and the number within the Park is said to have been greater than the immense concourse which assembled there on the occasion of the late Queen's funeral. Even the *Times* was constrained to admit that it was "the largest, most earnest, most intelligent gathering that had been seen in the Park for twenty years." The muster was almost entirely

He visited the Vatican in state at the beginning of last month, and is said to have informed the Pope that Germany would welcome all the religious Orders expelled from France to any part of the Empire, with the exception of Elsass-Lothringen. This offer, however gratefully received by the Pope, did not succeed in inducing Leo XIII. to transfer to Germany the post of Official Protector of Catholic Christians in the East. France, although she persecutes the religious Orders at home, still considers herself their champion abroad.



[Judge.]

[May 16.]

Knowledge is Power.

UNCLE SAM (soliloquising): "If there were more men like Booker T. Washington the negro problem would soon be solved."

composed of the representatives of Labour Organisations and of Nonconformist Churches. Many of the latter marched singing hymns through the streets, the ministers marching or riding at the head of their congregations. The general sentiment was a compound of regret over the destruction of the School Board, an angry protest against the surrender to Priestcraft, and an intense hostility to the Government. So far as a mass meeting goes nothing could have been more decisive as a demonstration of the hostility excited by the policy of the recent Government.

The Conflict on the Continent.

The conflict between the forces of Liberalism and Clericalism which finds expression here in the organisation of Hyde Park demonstrations, and of Passive Resistance Leagues of ratepayers pledged to refuse payment of rates levied in support of denominational schools, finds quite other expression on the Continent. The French Republic having definitely declared war upon Clericalism, the German Emperor has been exerting himself, in order to profit by Clerical animosity thereby excited against France.

A Significant Revival.

For several years since Mr. Bradlaugh's death comparatively little interest has been taken in the controversy as to the existence of God. There are signs, however, of some revival of interest in the questions which at one time preoccupied public attention. A series of cheap reprints of such books as Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe" have met with an extraordinary success; and such papers as the *Clarion* are discussing with ability questions which formerly were regarded as almost entirely the monopoly of the *National Reformer*. On the other hand, Lord Kelvin last month

astonished everybody and infinitely disgusted some of his scientific friends by protesting against the statement of a Christian lecturer that "science neither affirmed nor denied creative power with regard to the origin of life." "For," said Lord Kelvin, "science positively affirmed the creative power. It was not in dead matter that they lived and moved and had their being, but in the creating and directive power which science compelled them to accept as an article of belief"—

Modern Biologists were coming once more to a firm acceptance of something—and that was a vital principle. They only knew God in His works, but they were absolutely forced by science to admit and to believe in that absolute confidence in a directive power, in an influence other than physical, dynamical or electrical forces. There was nothing between absolute scientific belief in creative power and the acceptance of a theory of a fortuitous concourse of atoms. . . . In respect of the coming into existence, or the growth, or the continuation of the molecular combinations presented in the bodies of living things, scientific thought is compelled to accept the idea of creative power.

A wail of dismay went up from the opposite camp, Sir Thiselton Dyer declaring that "Lord Kelvin in effect wipes out by a stroke of the pen the whole

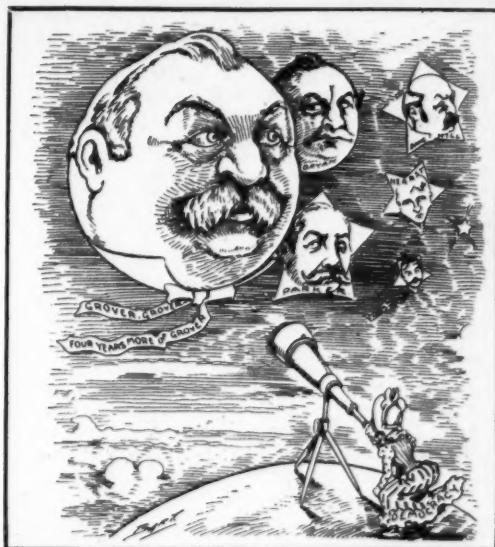
position won for us by Darwin." This is absurd, no doubt, but these controversies may be welcomed as indicating that, after a period of frivolity and bloodshed, the man in the street is beginning to think seriously of the possibility that he may have had a Maker.

**Mr. Carnegie
on
Co-Partnership.**

That Prince of Optimists, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has inscribed on his library, as a condensation of his belief, "All is well, for all is growing better," delivered a very remarkable inaugural Presidential Address to the Iron and Steel Institute last month in London. It was one of the most vigorous and earnest of appeals for co-partnership that has ever been addressed to employers of labour. Mr. Carnegie, who speaks with the authority of a man of many millions, declared, in the strongest terms, his conviction that the prize of success in trade competition would rest with the employer who best made his workmen realise that they were co-partners with him in the production of wealth. His observations were listened to with profound attention, and so deep was the impression made upon the assembled ironmasters that they have decided to hold another meeting at Skibo for the purpose of discussing the question in detail with the great ironmaster.

**The
Railway Strike
in
Victoria.**

Whilst the great millionaire exponent of the doctrines of individualism has been preaching the importance of co-operation and co-partnership, the extremely democratic Colony of Victoria has been asserting the principle of authority with unusual emphasis. In Victoria, where the railways are owned by the State, the railway servants are allowed to form Unions among themselves. But the decision at which these Unions arrived at the beginning of last month, to affiliate themselves to the Trades Hall, was held by the Government of Victoria to amount to an alliance between them and the Labour party, which, besides its political importance, might result in the stoppage of all traffic on the railway in support of a strike. The railway employes insisted upon their right to affiliate themselves with the Trades Hall, and a strike took place on May 8th, which for a few days threatened to paralyse the whole of the inland railway service. Public opinion, however, was from the first hostile to the strikers. On the 13th a special meeting of Parliament was held. Mr. Irvine, the Premier, introduced one of the most drastic measures ever framed by an executive Government for the purpose of crushing industrial combination. Any employé leaving work without fourteen days' notice would



Minneapolis Journal.

[May 7.]

The United States Presidential Arena.

THE POLITICAL ECLIPSE.

It looks like a Total Eclipse of the entire constellation.

come under this Act, incur a penalty of £100 or a year's imprisonment, lose his pension, and be ineligible for future employment by the State. To collect or distribute funds for strikers, to encourage strikers or print encouragements, to hold strike meetings, to discourage workers who replace strikers, would be constituted offences. A hostile amendment proposed by the ex-Premier was rejected by fifty-eight votes to thirty. Two days later the strike collapsed, the Railways Union having capitulated unconditionally. There is much chortling over the success of this policy of vigour, but the end is not yet.

**The Progress
of
the Lib-Labs.**

The prospects of the Lib-Labs. continue to improve. Last month the attempt made to rectify by legislation the injustice done to trades unions by recent judicial decisions so as to permit of the practice of picketing was defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 256 to 226; the minority was almost entirely composed of Liberals and Labour men. On the other hand, the attempt that was made to fight the Preston by-election on a distinctively Labour and not Lib-Lab. basis, resulted unfortunately for the Labour candidate. Mr. Hanbury's successor, Mr. Kerr, polled 8,639 votes as against 8,944 recorded for Mr. Hanbury, and Mr. Hodge polled 6,490 as



Westminster Gazette.]

[May 22.]

The Law of Progress.

How Mr. Redmond's party is being induced to carry the London Education Bill.

against 4,834 votes recorded for Mr. Keir Hardie. The Liberals appear to have given Mr. Hodge their solid support, but the Labour man did not follow the example of Mr. Crooks in the heartiness with which he accepted the co-operation of his Liberal allies. The action taken by Mr. Chamberlain will, however, seal the alliance between the Liberals and the Labour men, for the Independent Labour Party and all the Labour members are unanimous against dear bread.

The Irish Land Bill.

The Irish Land Bill was read a second time on May 7th by a majority of 443 to 26. No positive statement has been made as yet as to the willingness of the Government to accept amendments, but it is pretty generally understood that unless they will do away with the Minimum clause the Bill will not effect the settlement which is hoped for. The Irish members are faithful to their new allies, but it is evident that the approaching State visit of the King to Ireland will put a somewhat severe strain upon the alliance. It would be much better if the King would, upon his own motion, announce that he would much rather dispense with official addresses from municipalities and other public bodies; but that, I am afraid, is past praying for. The result is that before the arrival of the King, Ireland will be distracted with a series of discussions, more or less turbulent, as to whether the patriotic Nationalist can join in an address of welcome to the Saxon Sovereign. Last month we had a foretaste of what is to come in the shape of a

very stormy meeting in Dublin, at which Mrs. Macbride, formerly Miss Maud Gonne, figured as a leading actor, or actress. With the best intentions in the world Mr. Redmond and his friends will find it impossible to induce the more fiery spirits to abstain from so tempting an opportunity of testifying to their detestation of alien rule.

Royalty at Work.

The visit of the King and Queen to Scotland passed off with great *éclat*. The Royal Court at Holyrood, the visit to the Castle, and the numerous functions at which Royalty assisted went off without a hitch. In time to come, if as much attention is paid to Irish sentiment as has been paid to Scotch, the King's welcome at Dublin and Cork may even outvie in enthusiasm that of Edinburgh and Glasgow; but that time is not yet. Royalty last month was much in evidence. The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the newly electrified tramways in the South of London, the King opened the Kew Bridge, and the Prince and Princess of Wales also opened the Passmore Edwards Sailors' Palace in the East of London. What with Royal progresses abroad and Royal functions at home, the kingship becomes less and less of a sinecure every day.



John Bull.]

H.M. The Champion of England.

[April 22.]

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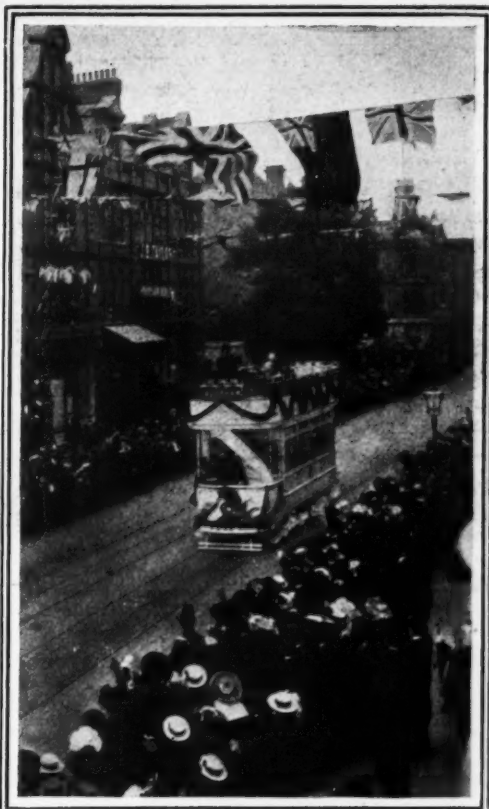
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**Two
Distinguished
Visitors.**

Next month London will welcome the rulers of the two Latin nations which rank as great Powers. The King of Italy is to return King Edward's visit the first part of July, and President Loubet is expected the latter part of the month. The King of Italy has been here before, when he was only Heir-Apparent. He put in at the Thames on his way home from the Arctic. He saw a good deal of the East-End on that occasion, and was not particularly impressed by the refinement, superiority and courtesy of the population. He will see an altogether different London this time, which, it is to be hoped, will please him better. President Loubet's visit is remarkable as being the first visit of a President of the French Republic to the British Empire. Everything will be done to make his visit a success, and to express the desire of the English to be on the best of terms with their French neighbours.

**The
Anglo-French
Arbitration
Treaty.**

In this connection may be noted the vigorous efforts Mr. Barclay, of the English Chamber of Commerce in Paris, has been making to educate public opinion in both countries as to the desirability of framing an Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty. The idea is an excellent one. The Hague Conference contemplated the conclusion of supplementary treaties between the signatories of the Convention, which would provide for the automatic reference of disputes



Photograph by

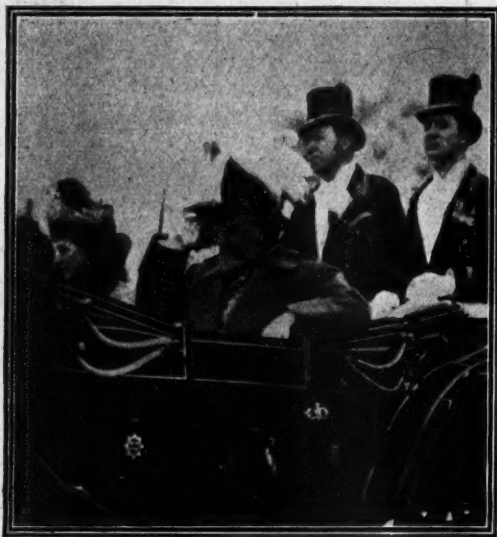
[L. Barnard,

**The Opening of the South London Electric Tramways
The Royal Car en route to Tooting.**



The King and Queen leaving Edinburgh Castle.

to the International High Court. Mr. Barclay leans, however, towards the constitution of a special Anglo-French Commission—his treaty makes no reference to the Hague Convention; therein he unnecessarily antagonises many good friends of his movement. The article in the Hague Convention providing for the appointing of a Commission d'Enquête would serve as a cover for his proposed Anglo-French Commission, and the treaty could then provide that when the Commission d'Enquête failed to arrive at a settlement the matter should be referred to the Hague Court. In the evolution of the United States of Europe the authority of the Supreme Court at the Hague Court should be affirmed on every occasion. We do not want to add to the anarchy of state systems a corresponding anarchy of International Arbitration Commissions.



A Snapshot of the King and Queen leaving Kew Bridge.

**The
Jew-Baiting
at
Kishineff.**

The news from Russia last month was very bad. The outbreak of Jew-baiting in Kishineff recalls the evil memories of the year 1882. It is asserted, with what truth I do not know, that M. de Plehve sympathises with the anti-Jewish propaganda conducted with fatal consequences in Southern Russia; he is even accused of having attempted to establish a similar propaganda in the St. Petersburg press. Whatever truth there may be in this story, there seems to be a general agreement that the Ministry of the Interior has been far from displaying that zeal in the suppression of the Jew-baiters which the Emperor desired. The Tsar, according to all accounts, was very indignant at this outbreak of savagery, and insisted upon dismissing both the Governor of Bessarabia and the Chief of Police in Kishineff. Father John, of Cronstadt, has also spoken out in a way that does credit to the Christianity in which he believes; but the whole affair has done much to strengthen the hands of the enemies of Russia everywhere. In America the feeling excited by the news of the massacre at Kishineff has provoked an angry anti-Russian agitation which coincides, unfortunately, with the irritation expressed in many American papers as to the policy of Russia in Manchuria. Meanwhile the Russian

Government stolidly proceeds on a task of coercion in Finland, and General Bobrikoff exercises without stint the arbitrary powers with which he is invested. "Exiled by Administrative Order" is a new thing in Finland, and one which does no credit to its authors. Almost the only good sign to be noted is the action of the Russian Government in expelling the *Times* correspondent from St. Petersburg. This in itself is an imbecility, but it is welcome as an indication that even the pachydermatous reactionaries who discredit the Emperor by the policy which they pursue in his name are not impervious to outside criticism.

**No Improvement
in
the Balkans.**

There is no better news from the Balkans. Prince Ferdinand hurried back to Sofia, and installed a new Ministry under the premiership of M. Petroff, a pupil of Stambuloff's. This has had the effect of slackening for the moment the tension between Bulgaria and Turkey, and has averted the imminent danger of war between the Principality and its Suzerain. In Albania the Turks seem for the



By special permission of the Proprietors of "Punch."

Dogberry in Somaliland.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Dogberry.—Rt. Hon. St. John Br-d-r-ck.

Watchman.—Sergeant of the King's African Rifles.

DOGBERRY: "You shall comprehend all vagrant men; you are to bid any man stand."

WATCHMAN: "How if a' will not stand?"

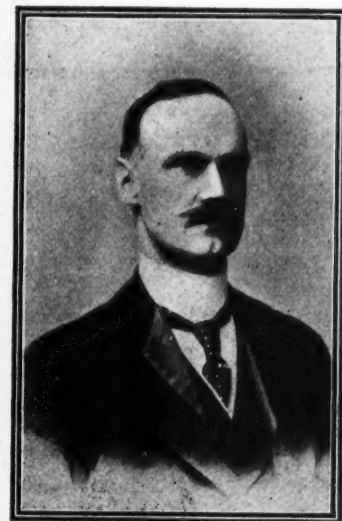
DOGBERRY: "Why, then, take no note of him, but let him go; and presently call the rest of the watch together, and thank God you are rid of a knave."
—*"Much Ado," Act iii., Sc. 3.*

moment to have obtained the upper hand, and in Macedonia they are creating peace by the process of arresting and exiling thousands of the better-to-do Macedonians. War between the Turkish troops and the revolutionary committees goes on day by day and week by week. Petroleum and dynamite are used on both sides as weapons of war, and the Macedonian leaders are threatening to introduce the plague bacillus into Constantinople and Salonika. The whole region is a welter of bloodshed and misery, a worthy monument to the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, but for whose "Peace with Honour" there would have been no Macedonian question to trouble Europe to-day.

The horrors in the Congo were, last month, brought before the attention of the House of Commons by Mr.

Herbert Samuel, and after a vigorous debate, in which

Lord Cranborne made a characteristically feeble speech, Mr. Balfour accepted the resolution calling upon the Government to communicate with the other signatories of the Berlin Act to see what can be done to put a stop to the evils existing in the Congo Free State. There was absolutely no attempt to reply to the



Photograph by

[Widow and Grove.

Alfred Emmott, M.P.

(Chairman of the Congo Reform Conference.)

damning indictment brought against the Concessionaire system, and our Government now stands committed to securing international action to remedy the evils which ought never to have been allowed to spring up. I have referred to this question with greater fulness in the Character Sketch.



Photograph by

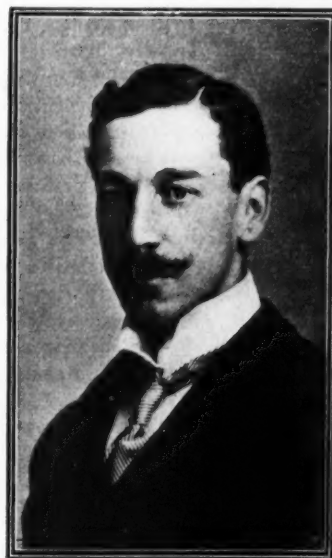
[A. F. Baudin.

Some of the results of the Bomb Explosion in the Ottoman Bank, Salonika.

Our Troubles in Africa.

From both East and West of Africa the news last month was distinctly disquieting. No one seems to know exactly what our troops are doing in Somaliland, where the Mullah and the Abyssinians appear for the moment to be fighting it out between themselves.

The most disquieting intelligence, however, comes from Nigeria, where it seems as if we were likely to have to pay dearly for the somewhat theatrical success of Sir Frederick Lugard in seizing the city of Sokoto. The Sultan, it will be remembered, escaped. It is now announced that his followers have stolen the sacred white flag which the English had

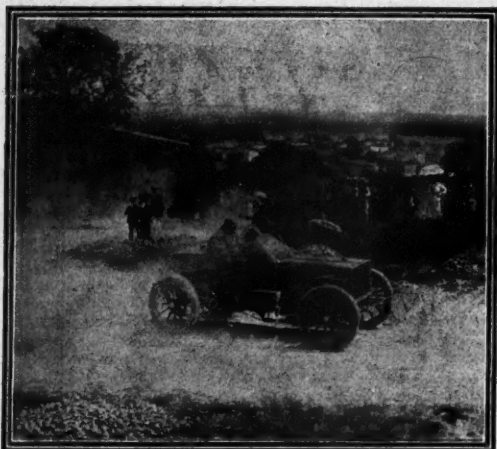


Photograph by

[Elliot and Fry.

Herbert Samuel, M.P.

(Mover of the Congo Free State Resolution.)



The Paris-Madrid Race.

One of the racing cars rounding a sharp corner. It was here that one of the worst accidents happened.

captured when they seized the town, and that with its aid the Sultan has rallied a considerable armed force, which is threatening our slender garrison. He has been defeated in one encounter, but our loss was heavy, and nothing would surprise us less than to hear that fresh reinforcements must be sent out in hot haste in order to rescue our garrisons.

**A
Test Question in
South Africa.**

In South Africa the Bond Congress met last month and sanctioned the change in Constitution which was suggested by Mr. Hofmeyr. It put forth a temperate but earnest demand for payment of compensation for those who have suffered from the war which was thrust upon Cape Colony against its will. The most important resolution was that which demanded a Commission of Inquiry into the administration of martial law. Upon this subject the attitude of Sir Gordon Sprigg appears to be in some doubt, but it is to be hoped that he will not follow the example of Mr. W. P. Schreiner, and allow himself to be bullied or cajoled into abandoning a position which, as representative of a self-governing Colony, he ought to hold without flinching. The conduct of the administrators of martial law in Cape Colony was so abominable in many instances that we owe it to

civilisation and to humanity that an official record of the infamy of their conduct should be put on record for all time, so that in future, when journalists and politicians glibly demand martial law, we should have at hand a statement of the kind of devilry that goes on when martial law is proclaimed under the British flag.

Our Viceroy.

Lord Minto's term of office has been extended for twelve months in Canada, and there is a report that Lord Curzon is also to have his term of office extended for two years in India. It is sincerely to be trusted that there is no truth in the rumour which connects this latter report with a design on the part of the Indian Government upon the independence of Cashmere. There is another report, not less disquieting, which reaches us through the *Official Pekin Gazette*, published by the Chinese Government, to the effect that the British are about to send a military expedition to Tibet. Even if this only means the dispatch of a Commissioner with a military escort, it may contain the germ of much trouble. We don't want another little war in the mysterious heart of Central Asia.



The Paris-Madrid Race.

The remains of De Terry's car, which was smashed and burnt through an attempt to pass Mr. Porter's car at a dangerous corner. Occupants escaped unhurt.



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DIARY FOR MAY.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

May 1.—The King arrives in Paris, he is received by President Loubet and the Ministers, and has a popular welcome ... Several strikes of importance commence in New York. The strike of the engineers employed on the harbour tug-boats is averted by railway companies agreeing to arbitration ... The Government of Victoria objects to the Railway Servants' Union affiliating with the Trades Hall, but the railway servants declare the Trades Hall to be a non-political body ... A state of siege is proclaimed at Salonika ... The Rev. Dr. A. Robertson is consecrated Bishop of Exeter ... The Stock Exchange walk to Brighton takes place ... A resolution is passed in London by the National Anti-Vivisection Society calling on Parliament to entirely abolish the legal torture of animals.

May 2.—The King and President Loubet exchange visits in Paris ... The German Emperor arrives in Rome ... M. Witte raises a loan of 72,000,000 roubles to advance money to impoverished landowners ... The American State Department accepts the Russian Government's explanation regarding Manchuria ... The Brazilian Congress opens ... The Korean Government grants to Japanese subjects the same whale fishing privileges as have been granted to Russia ... The banquet of the Royal Academy is held.

May 4.—The King leaves Paris; from Cherbourg he telegraphs a message of thanks to President Loubet for the friendly reception given to him by the French people ... Mr. Hanna declares at Chicago that there is no truth in the talk about his candidature for the Presidency ... The Argentine Congress opens ... Mr. Seddon completes ten years of office.

May 5.—The King leaves Cherbourg and arrives at Portsmouth.

May 6.—The railwaymen's representatives in Australia who are Government servants decline to withdraw from the organisation of the Trades Hall. The Government notify them that unless they withdraw before May 12th their services will be dispensed with ... The Lord Mayor of London is a guest of the Burgomaster of Brussels ... The German Emperor leaves Rome on his return journey ... Prominent members of the French Senate, MM. Magnin, Waldeck-Rousseau, Decrais and Baron d'Estournelles join the Parliament group for promoting international arbitration.

May 7.—The engineers on strike on the Clyde decline to resume work till the notice for proposed reduction of wages is withdrawn ... Orders are given at Toulon for the dispatch of a French naval division to Salonika ... The Chinese lady students in Tokio form an association with the object of learning military nursing ... The freedom of the City of Rome is conferred on Signor Marconi.

May 8.—Turkey withdraws the menacing Note which Bulgaria declined to accept ... The London Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers decide to withdraw strike pay from their members on strike in the Clyde ... The railway men of Melbourne notify the Commissioner of Railways that unless the notice of dismissal is withdrawn a strike will be declared.

May 9.—A great fire breaks out at Ottawa ... The strike of railway employes at Victoria results in a complete suspension of the inland railway service ... A riot takes place at Berbice, British Guiana.

May 11.—The strike of Montreal longshoremen ends, the shipping interest making concessions, which the men accept ... The Nanking Viceroy and the Shanghai Taotai sign the United States indemnity bond, but return to the Bankers' Commission the thirteen bonds presented by the representatives of the other Powers; if the payment is required in gold, the conversion must be made on the rate of exchange on April 1st, 1901 ... Acute famine prevails in the Nan-ning and Tsun-fu districts of China ... Two more Finnish gentlemen receive orders of expulsion by order of the Russian authority.

May 12.—An officer and two magistrates in France resign when called upon to apply the Associations Law against some

religious orders ... Lord Welby delivers the London County Council's Budget ... The Clyde engineers on strike on the Clyde, after a mass meeting, decide to resume work on Monday the 18th ... Dr. Goodrich, of Manchester, is chosen chairman of the Congregational Union for 1903 ... Mr. Chamberlain informs the Australian Government that Great Britain cannot prohibit the employment of coloured British labour on mail steamers; The King and Queen hold a levée at Holyrood.

May 13.—The Victorian Parliament assembles at Melbourne ... The Premier, Mr. Irvine, moves the second reading of a Bill to suppress the railway strike ... The Labour Party strongly opposes the Strike Bill ... Mr. James McGilispie, accountant, of Melbourne, offers to take over the whole of the Victorian Conversion loans, amounting to 5½ millions, falling due on Jan. 1st, 1904 ... A Conference of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and of engineering employers, is held at York, to settle the labour difficulties on the Clyde.

May 14.—The validity of the Australian customs laws is upheld by the Federal Court ... A six per cent. loan of 10,000,000 pesetas to Morocco is taken up by the Spanish bankers ... The National Liberal Federation opens its annual council at Scarborough ... Both the Bills for a service of steamers are thrown out by a Select Committee of the House of Commons ... The second reading of the Strike Bill proceeds in the Victorian Parliament; Sir A. Peacock supports the second reading of the Bill ... Lord and Lady Minto are entertained as the guests of the City of Detroit, U.S.A.

May 15.—The Victorian Legislative Assembly sits all night debating the Strikes Suppression Bill. The Premier announces in the afternoon that the strike is at an end ... Dissatisfaction is felt in New Zealand at the debarment of Government employes from active participation in politics; a petition asking Parliament to remedy this is being signed ... A petition is presented to the Lieutenant-Governor at Pretoria from the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church asking that the control of the schools shall be placed in the hands of an elective School Board, and that more time should be allowed for the teaching of Dutch ... Some plain speaking takes place in the Canadian House of Commons on the "ragging" of a Colonial "ranker" in the 21st Lancers ... The Prince and Princess of Wales open the new tram service between Westminster and Tooting.

May 16.—At a mass meeting held at Pretoria a resolution is unanimously passed protesting against the introduction of Chinese labour ... The Sultan hesitates to give his consent to the unification of the Ottoman Debt ... Dr. Jacobs is enthroned as Bishop of St. Albans ... The employers at New York in the building trade hold a private meeting to consider the present labour question ... A large majority of the Victorian engineers are intensely dissatisfied with the surrender of their executive; they desire some modification of the terms prescribed by the Government.

May 17.—Many anti-clerical demonstrations are held in all parts of France.

May 18.—Five hundred of the Victorian strikers meet at Melbourne to discuss the position of affairs; afterwards in a vote by ballot they decide to return to work on the Government terms ... A mass meeting is held at Mile End to protest against the London Education Bill.

May 19.—A new Bulgarian Cabinet is formed, with General Petkoff as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs ... Lord Onslow is appointed to be President of the Board of Agriculture ... An investigation into the alleged cruelties of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd at Le Mans, in France, is ordered.

May 20.—The King and Queen open the new Kew Bridge ... The enlarged Transvaal Legislative Council is opened by Sir Arthur Lawley at Pretoria ... M. Combes, the French Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the debate on the religious question in France, warns the clergy that if they remain in their present attitude towards the Republic they may force on a rupture with Rome.

May 21.—Lord Rosebery, in replying to a correspondent on

Mr. Chamberlain's speech, says he thinks Mr. Chamberlain's proposals are objectionable ... Lord Minto's term of office as Governor-General of Canada is extended for another year ... The promoters of the Women's Memorial to Queen Victoria hand over the sum of £66,000 to the King and Queen to help the endowment of the Queen's Jubilee Institute for District Nurses.

May 22.—The Maori King Mahuta is sworn in as a member of the Executive Council of New Zealand ... Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States, is requested by his Government to defer his departure for Europe for a fortnight ... A Working Girls' Physical Drill Display at Queen's Hall.

May 23.—An imposing Demonstration takes place in Hyde Park against the London Education Bill; its demand is direct election of the Education Authority ... The Financial Reform Association issues a letter showing that Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal scheme is impracticable, both for this country and the Colonies ... The automobile race starts from Paris for Madrid amidst immense crowds. A number of accidents occur during the race, in consequence of which the Minister of the Interior issues an order to forbid its continuance on French territory ... The Army Estimates are passed by the Chamber in Rome ... The permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States is signed. The Somali Camel Corps are in such a state of mutiny that they are to be disbanded.

May 25.—The Executive of the National Free Church Council passes a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the London Education Bill as modified by the withdrawal of Clause 2. A Parliamentary paper is issued on the Constitutional relations of the Australian Commonwealth and States in regard to external affairs ... The British Indian League of Cape Colony passes a resolution protesting against the proposal to compel Asiatics to reside in locations ... A convention is signed at Athens which gives a monopoly of the currant trade to an English syndicate.

May 26.—International Telegraph Convention Conference is opened in London by Mr. Austen Chamberlain ... In the French Chamber there is a discussion on the recent motor-car race ... The Commonwealth Parliament is opened by the Governor-General in Melbourne ... Empire Day is observed in New Zealand.

May 27.—M. de Plehve receives at St. Petersburg a deputation of Jews from Kishineff ... The Brussels ministerial organ publishes an article on the granting of monopolies by King Leopold as Sovereign of the Congo Free State ... Mr. Roosevelt is nominated by the Ohio Republican Convention for the next Presidential election.

May 28.—At a meeting at Pretoria of the Legislative Council several commercial questions are discussed ... A great meeting of protest against the Kishineff outrages takes place at New York ... President Roosevelt orders a battleship, two cruisers, and a gunboat to rendezvous at Kiel for the Imperial regatta.

May 29.—The Federal Cabinet of Australia decides to withdraw from the home Government's mail contract when renewed, unless white labour is exclusively employed ... M. Lessar arrives in Peking.

May 30.—Disastrous floods occur in the Western States of America, which cause enormous damage to property and loss of life ... Señor Candama is elected President of Peru ... The Japanese House of Representatives passes the appropriation for Naval expansion, but rejects the proposed expenditure for the Formosan Railway and Harbour Works.

May 31.—The Tsar and Tsaritsa receive representatives of the Municipal Council of Paris at St. Petersburg.

By-Election.

May 14.—Owing to the death of Mr. Hanbury a vacancy occurs in the representation in Parliament of Preston. A poll results in the following election:—

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Mr. C. Kerr (U.) | 8,639 |
| Mr. Hodge (Labour) | 6,490 |

Conservative majority..... 2,149

At last election the Conservative majority was 4,110.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

May 1.—Manchuria: statement by Lord Lansdowne.

May 4.—Naval Forces Bill passes through Committee ... The case of Colonel Kinloch; speeches by Lord Hardwick, Lord Roberts, and Lord Goschen.

May 5.—British Interests in Persia: statement by Lord Lansdowne.

May 8.—The Training of young Naval Officers and Marines; speeches by Lord Spencer and Lord Selborne.

May 11.—The Emoluments of Reserve Officers: Resolution withdrawn ... Bishopric of Bristol Bill is read a third time.

May 14.—First reading of Bill to amend the law relating to Justices of the Peace ... The Transport Service Medal; speech by Lord Selborne.

May 15.—The ownership of Voluntary Schools; speech by Lord Londonderry.

May 18.—Lord Davey moves the second reading of a Bill to amend the Betting Acts of 1853-1874; speeches by Lord Durham and the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Derby and others. On a division the second reading is lost by 48 votes against 39.

May 19.—The Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Amendment) Bill passes through Committee ... Motor-car traffic; foreign war vessels and colonial harbours; speech by Lord Selborne.

May 22.—Second reading of a Bill to amend the outdoor Relief (Friendly Societies) Act, 1894; speeches by Lord Northbrook, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Goschen and others. On a division the Bill is negatived by 57 votes to 50.

May 25.—Lord Newton raises the question as to the time given for the transaction of public business, that Parliament ought to rise early in July, and, if necessary, assemble much earlier in the year; speeches by Lord Rosebery, Lord Ribblesdale, and the Duke of Devonshire. On a division the resolution is carried by 88 votes against 26.

May 26.—Imperial Yeomanry Reserve; speech by Lord Hardwick ... Adjournment over Whitsuntide.

House of Commons.

May 1.—Second reading of Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

May 4.—The second reading of the Irish Land Bill is moved by Mr. Wyndham; speeches by Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. Balfour, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Dillon.

May 5.—Adjourned debate on the Irish Land Bill; speeches by Mr. W. O'Brien, Sir E. Gray.

May 6.—Transvaal Loan of £35,000,000; explanatory statement by Mr. Chamberlain. The resolution is agreed to without a division ... Railway Servants: Their hours of employment and the number of accidents; speeches by Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Bell, Mr. Gerald Balfour, and Mr. Bryce.

May 7.—Adjourned debate on the Irish Land Bill; speeches by Mr. T. Healy, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Wyndham. The Bill is read a second time ... The South African Loan and War Contribution Bill is read a first time.

May 8.—Trades Disputes Bill, second reading; speeches by Mr. Shackleton, Mr. Bell, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. Asquith, Sir R. Reid, and Mr. Balfour ... Mr. Galloway's amendment for Parliamentary Committee carried by 146 votes against 126—majority 20 ... Thames Steamboat Bills; speech by Mr. Fitzgerald.

May 11.—The consideration of the Post Office Vote; speeches by Mr. Lough and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The vote is agreed to after the closure and a division by a majority of 199 against 95.

May 12.—Budget resolutions are considered in Committee of Ways and Means ... The resolution is passed and reported to the House ... Second reading of the Education (Borrowing) Bill ... Church Discipline Bill: the second reading is agreed to after a division by a majority of 80 against 56.

May 13.—Port of London Bill: speeches by Mr. Buxton, Sir A. Rolitt, Mr. Bryce, and Mr. Gerald Balfour. The Bill is read a second time ... First reading of the Finance Bill; Workmen's Compensation Act; Mr. W. Jones moves to call on the Government to extend and amend the Act; speech by Mr. Akers-Douglas. The motion is agreed to.

May 14.—Supply : Committee on Navy Estimates ; speeches by Sir E. Robertson, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Arnold-Forster, Sir R. Reid, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir J. Gorst and Sir W. Allen. The vote is agreed to and progress reported.

May 15.—Coal Mines Regulation Bill ; speeches by Sir Charles Dilke, Colonel Pilkington, Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Cochrane. The second reading, on a division, is lost by 183 votes against 144—majority 39.

May 18.—London Education Bill is considered in Committee for the first time ; speeches by Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Bryce, Sir W. Anson and others.

May 19.—London Education Bill (Clause I.), speeches by Dr. Macnamara, Sir W. Anson, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Balfour, and others ; the closure is carried before dinner ... After dinner Sir W. Anson's amendment to Clause II. ; speech by Sir J. Gorst, Dr. Macnamara, and Mr. Bryce.

May 20.—London Education Bill is further considered, constitution of the education authority's committee ; speeches by Mr. Peel, Mr. Asquith, Lord H. Cecil, Mr. Kimber, Mr. Balfour, Sir J. Gorst, and Sir W. Anson ... Congo Free State and its native subjects : speeches by Mr. H. Samuel, Sir C. Dilke, Sir John Gorst, and Lord Cranborne ; the motion is accepted after amendment.

May 21.—Civil Service Estimates : The vote is agreed to ... Lord Onslow's appointment as Minister of Agriculture criticised ; speech by Mr. Balfour.

May 22.—The second reading of the Aged Pensions Bill ; speeches by Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Crooks, and others. The Bill is read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

May 25.—London Education Bill is resumed in Committee on Clause II. ; Mr. Bryce, Mr. Balfour, Dr. Macnamara ... Sir J. Gorst invites the Government to allow the County Council to prepare a scheme for the local management of schools ... The discussion is brought to a conclusion by the application of the closure.

May 26.—The London Education Bill in Committee : Is resumed at the third clause ; speeches by Mr. H. Hobhouse, Sir W. Anson, Sir J. Gorst, Dr. Macnamara, and Mr. Bryce. The Government accepts Mr. Peel's amendment after the first sub-section is deleted. The clause is agreed to after the third sub-section had also been struck out. Comparatively little then remains of the original Bill ; the House sits late to pass it through Committee.

May 27.—Several Bills are advanced a stage. The Select Committee on the Port of London Bill is agreed to, as also the Committee of seven Members to consider with the Lords the subject of municipal trading ... That the veto on the House of Lords on measures passed by the House of Commons should be confined to one session of Parliament is moved by Mr. Cremer. The motion, on a division, is rejected.

May 28.—The fiscal policy of Great Britain and Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham is discussed ; speeches by Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord H. Cecil, and Mr. Chamberlain ... The House adjourns for the Whitsuntide holidays.

SPEECHES.

May 1.—Mr. Balfour, in London, on Empire, taxation, and the diversity among the Liberal Party ... Mr. Asquith, in London, on the Education Bill and its want of popular control.

May 2.—Sir Edward Carson, at Oxford, on the Irish Land Bill and the inefficiency of the Opposition ... Dr. Macnamara, in London, on the Education crisis.

May 4.—Premier Seddon, at Wellington, New Zealand, announces anti-trust legislation, and a more vigorous policy in the acquisition of private estates for closer settlement ... Mr. Rider Haggard, in London, on rural depopulation.

May 6.—Mr. Kingston, Australian Minister of Customs, on Custom tariffs and the protection of Australian industries ... Mr. Lloyd-George, in London, on the Disestablishment of the Church of England.

May 7.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in London, on the problems of industry ... Mr. Acland, in London, on the "monstrously unfair" Education Bill.

May 8.—Mr. Chaplin, at Lincoln, strongly condemns the proposed repeal of the corn duty ... The Marquis Ito, at Tokio, deprecates frequent changes in the Ministry as injurious to the national interests ... Mr. Balfour, in London, says he distrusts the current creed that the prosperity of one country is the adversity of another.

May 12.—President Roosevelt, at San Francisco, on banking and the currency.

May 13.—President Roosevelt, at San Francisco, on America's geographical position on the Pacific and the wisdom of having a strong Navy.

May 14.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Scarborough, on the Liberal Party.

May 15.—Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the Empire ; he says his ideas run more on the Empire than on education, temperance reform, and the finances of this country ... Mr. Balfour explains the subject of the Corn Duty to a deputation at Westminster ... Mr. George Wyndham, at Bournemouth, deals with the Irish and other domestic questions of the day ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Scarborough, criticises the Government ... Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, at Westminster, says there being no freehold in public-house licences the idea of compensation must be resisted in the House of Commons.

May 18.—Lord Milner, at Johannesburg, on Native Labour.

May 19.—Lord Rosebery, at Barnley, on Tariffs, the Colonies and Free Trade.

May 20.—Mr. Asquith, in London, condemns the London Education Bill entirely.

May 21.—Mr. Asquith, at Doncaster, on Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, whose fiscal proposals, he says, will meet with unqualified opposition by the Liberal Party ... Mr. Bryce, at St. Pancras, on the London Education Bill.

May 22.—Mr. Lloyd-George, at Cambridge, deals with Mr. Chamberlain's inter-Imperial preferential tariff scheme ; he condemns it as destructive both to British trade and British freedom.

May 26.—Lord Onslow, in London, on the question of railway rates for agricultural produce.

May 27.—Lady Henry Somerset, in London, on temperance.

May 29.—Sir E. Grey, at Oxford, on preferential tariffs ... Mr. Balfour, in London, on religion and the working-classes.

OBITUARY.

May 8.—Mwanga (ex-King of Uganda) ... Canon John W. Stanbridge, B.D., 56.

May 9.—Sir James Westland (Financial Member of the Viceroy of India's Council), 60.

May 10.—Hon. David Mills (Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada), 71.

May 12.—Mr. W. T. Maud (of the *Daily Graphic*).

May 13.—Mr. John Dawson ("trainer"), 74.

May 14.—Mr. Ernest de Bunsen, 83.

May 16.—Madame Sybil Sanderson (of the Paris operatic stage), 39.

May 23.—Rev. Dr. Inge (Provost of Worcester College, Oxford), 73.

May 25.—Max O'Rell (M. Paul Blouet), 54.

May 27.—M. Marcel Renault.

May 30.—Sir Edward Hulse, Johannesburg, 44.

May 31.—Sir John Hutton, 62.



Lustige Blätter.]

THE MASTER OF THE WORLD.

POPE ROOSEVELT: "All that lies to the left of this mark comes under the American political sphere—and all on the right belongs to American trade."

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CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

FOR the frontispiece to our Current History of the Month in Caricature I reproduce an admirable full-page cartoon which appeared in our brilliant Berlin contemporary the *Lustige Blätter*. The President has been so often caricatured in the American press that his pictures have almost ceased to be caricatures, native artists having apparently exhausted the source of their craft. But none of all those that have ever appeared of the American President have been quite so amusing or so successful as this German cartoon, in which President Roosevelt figures as Pope Alexander VI. of the twentieth century. His speech in the far Western States claiming the whole of the Pacific Ocean as the national heritage of the United States has excited considerable agitation in Germany, of which this cartoon is one of the most good-natured expressions. In the College of the Propaganda at Rome they still show the curious visitor a map on which, shortly after the discovery of the New World, the then reigning Pontiff settled all disputes as to the ownership of the Western Hemisphere by marking on the map what had to belong to Portugal and what to Spain; the rest of the world was shared out. As neither Portugal nor Spain owned a single rood of territory in the New World, it is not surprising that



[La Silhouette.]

After the King's Visit.

POLICEMAN: "Hallo! What are you after there?"
WORKMEN: "It is absurd keeping it up any longer. Since you taught us to cry 'Vive le Roi' the other day it has become an absurdity."

the German artist seized the happy inspiration of fitting the new triple crown upon the President's brow.

Although it seems ancient history now, the caricaturists in the month of May were very busy with the visit of King Edward to Paris. His visit to Rome passed comparatively without notice, but his return to Paris as king, where he was so familiar as Prince of Wales, suggested many cartoons, some good-natured and some the reverse. *Le Rire* devoted a whole number to the visit of the King to Paris, which was not intended to be unfriendly, although a double-page cartoon represents King Edward and King Leopold taking part in a drinking and dancing orgie.

The approaching visit of President Loubet to London, and his recent visit to Algeria, suggested to the artist of *Le Rire* the caprice of arraying the President in what is supposed to be the Highland costume, while the King figures in a costume, with turban and all complete, of an Algerian.

The artist in the *Silhouette* represents the King as riding in a triumphal chariot drawn by three such widely dissimilar politicians as Delcassé, Clémenceau, and M. Deroulède.

As one of the afterthoughts of the Parisian, is to be noted the clever cartoon in *La Silhouette*, which represents two workmen taking down from a public building the inscription that all Frenchmen are equal before the law.



[L: Rire.]

God Save the King.

[May 9.]

Behold them hand in hand, the chiefs of France and England. Always united, yesterday, to-morrow, they make the earth to tremble from Crecy to Waterloo; they are at peace as brothers, and on earth and sea they make their will reign.

The Dutch cartoons are of a more sportive and less respectful nature; one represents the King dancing a can-can with the French Republic; she has just kicked his hat off his head, which is caught by M. Loubet, while the Tsar and the Kaiser moralise upon the Parisian manners of the King.

Another depicts his return to London, where he is welcomed by John Bull; he declares that his trip has been colossal, although he has not done any business. Mr. Chamberlain also welcomes him in another cartoon.



Simplicissimus.]

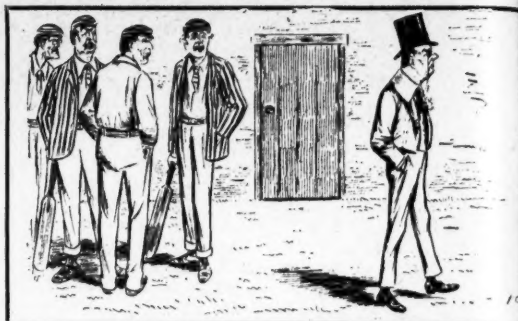
[8th Year, No. 5.

Peter's Catch!

Simplicissimus has a very clever cartoon which represents the good luck of the Pope in having received two such distinguished visitors as the King of England and Emperor of Germany.

There have been a whole series of Chamberlain cartoons, for, as if resenting his temporary collapse after his return from Africa, Joseph has once more made himself the centre of the political situation. His extraordinary silence and apparent acquiescence down to the time of his Birmingham outburst is happily hit off by Mr. Gould in his cartoon, "The Boy that Won't."

If Joseph refused to play with the other boys, it was because he had made up his mind to play off his own bat, and to justify his conduct with his reflections upon the illimitable veldt, which suggested the companion cartoon.



Westminister Gazette.]

The Boy that Won't.

[May 14

OTHER BOYS: "He won't play with us as he used to. He is always walking off like that just when we are going to begin."



Westminister Gazette.]

Why He Won't Play.

[May 19

What are the petty games which the other boys play down below as compared with the calm induced by the solitude of the Illimitable?

"You will excuse me if I am a little out of touch with party politics. . . . My ideas even now run more on those questions which are connected with the future of the Empire than they do on the smaller controversies on which depend the fate of by-elections. . . . The calm which is induced by the solitude of the illimitable veldt may have affected my constitution."—Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, May 15th, 1903.]



Westminister Gazette.]

The Lotos Eater.

[May 22

"For he lies beside his nectar, and the bolts are hurl'd far below him in the valley."—TENNYSON.

The moral
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Westminister Gazette.]

ENGLISH FARM
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The moral of the Irish Land Bill, with its lavish use of State credit and of materials, however grand, in order to convert the Irish farmer into an Irish landlord, is very well hit off in Mr. Gould's cartoon, "A Gentle Hint."



Westminster Gazette.

[May 11.]

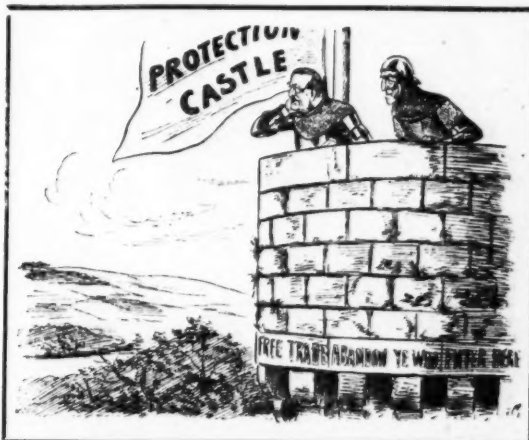
A Gentle Hint.

ENGLISH FARMER: "Going to buy your farm under the new Act of Parliament, are you? I wish I could buy mine. How did you manage it?"

IRISH FARMER: "Ah, shure now, I'll not be sayin' annything agin the landlords, for it's good friends we are entirely just now, but I'll just whisper to yez—" I'm not like yourself; I don't be always votin' the same way wid them."

In home politics the chief event, from a cartoon point of view, has been the discovery of a new popular type for Mr. Chamberlain. It was suggested by Mr. Chamberlain's "Illimitable Veldt" speech at Birmingham, in which he solemnly reproved the parochial politicians of England for troubling themselves about such trifling things as Education and Temperance, saying that for his part his thoughts were ever with the great Imperial questions. This irresistibly suggested Mrs. Jellyby, the immortal type of the philanthropic family idiot who devotes all her attention to caring for the imaginary wants of the natives of Africa while her husband and her children are neglected at home. Accordingly Mr. Chamberlain made his *début* as Mrs. Jellyby in the *Westminster Gazette* of May 25th. He occupies the central panel, supported on either side by panels representing the fate of Balfour over the Education Bill and of Brodrick at the War Office.

The Protectionist flurry occasioned by the repeal of the corn tax has formed the subject for several cartoons, one of the happiest of which was that in which Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Lowther are represented as looking out from the battlements of a Protectionist castle for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who it was supposed would help them in opposing the repeal of the corn tax. Woe to such expectations! Sir Michael no sooner heard of Mr. Chamberlain's plunge, than he threw in his lot with the repealers.

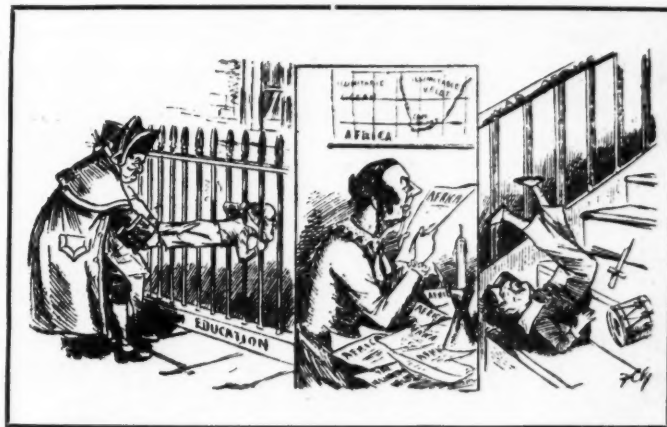


Westminster Gazette.

[May 13.]

MR. JAMES LOWTHER: "Do you see anything of Sir Michael?"

MR. HENRY CHAPLIN: "No, but I think I can hear him."



Westminster Gazette.

[May 25.]

"I made my way to the poor child—and found him very hot and frightened, and crying loudly, fixed by the neck between two iron railings, while a milkman and a beadle, with the kindest intentions possible, were endeavouring to drag him back by the legs."

"She exerts herself very much for Africa, sir," I said.

"Nobly!" returned Mr. Jarndyce—"you all think something else, I see."

"We rather thought—that perhaps she was a little unmindful of her home."

"The little Jellybys," said Richard . . . "are really—I can't help expressing myself strongly, sir—in a devil of a state."

"One of th' poor little things fell downstairs—down a whole flight (as it seemed to me) with a great noise"—*Leak House.*

The German Socialists continue to keep up a vigorous although somewhat forlorn struggle against the attempt to make Germany as great a power on sea as she is on land. The *Wahre Jacob* represents in rude but vigorous fashion the fate which pends over the unfortunate German people. The luckless German Michel is being run down by a gigantic ironclad, while the Conservative, the Clerical centre and the National Liberal, like hungry sharks, snap up his Wurst, upset his beer, and threaten to swallow him alive.



Der Wahre Jacob.

The Future on the Water.

Michel is so sure of his power over the sea that he dares to go out in a little boat: but even if he escapes the jaws of the sharks he will have no occasion to laugh, as he will, without doubt, be run down by his own fleet to the tune of "Agier-Oden."

The action of Mr. Irvine, the Victorian Premier, in acquiescing in the refusal of the vote to Victorian women in Victorian politics—they already enjoy it in federal politics—suggested various cartoons to the *Melbourne Punch*, of which I reproduce a specimen.



Melbourne Punch.

Dealing It Out to Him.

(Premier Irvine gets the women's rights, each with a slipper in it.)

THE OTHERS: "Oh, do let us have a cut at him!"

The Female Suffragists have been giving Premier Irvine a bad time at public meetings since he allowed the clauses granting the vote to women to be struck out of the Reform Bill.

From time to time an alarm is excited on the Continent of Europe as to the overshadowing might of the United States. It has even been stated that the King had visited Paris and Italy with the view of forming a European Bund. This conception of the situation is very happily hit off in the accompanying cartoon, which I reproduce from the *Wahre Jacob*, the Socialist organ of Stuttgart.



Der Wahre Jacob.

THE GREAT POWERS: "Help! help! this huge fellow will smother us all."

[May 5.]



Amsterdamer.]

Carnegie's Gift: The Founding of a House for the Court of Arbitration.

THE GREAT POWERS (to Carnegie): "Give Peace a house by all means, but in God's name don't wake the lovely sleeper."

Mr. Carnegie's gift for the erection of a Temple of Peace at the Hague has not called forth many cartoons. The *Amsterdamer* has, however, one which is reproduced here, in which the Powers are shown entreating Mr. Carnegie not to wake the sleeping spirit of arbitration.

Lord Curzon's speech on the Indian Budget has called forth a striking cartoon in the *Hindi Punch*, in which he is represented as ploughing up a field named according to the different heads mentioned by him as constituting the work before him.



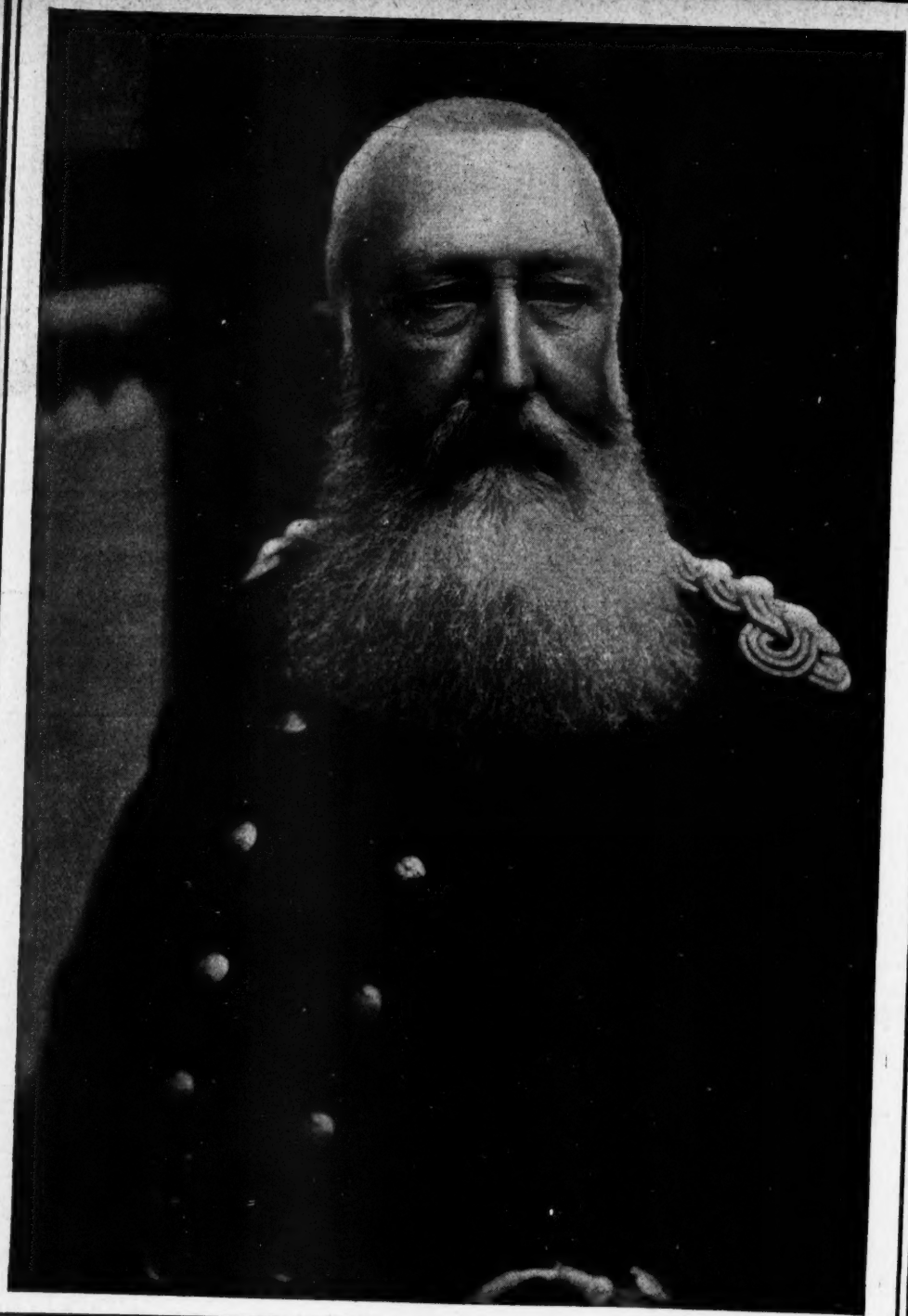
Hindi Punch.]

[May 3.]

The Ploughman's Task.

"Shall I get through the whole work, I wonder?"

["I have now covered the entire field of administrative work that appears to me to be before the Government of India in the immediate future. . . . The work that I have indicated is awaiting to be done, and ought most certainly to be attempted. Whatever of time and energy remains to me I hope to devote to the prosecution of the task, and my dearest ambition is to see it carried safely through."]



Photograph by]

[Russell and Sons.

LEOPOLD II., KING OF THE BELGIANS.

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CHARACTER SKETCH.

LEOPOLD, EMPEROR OF THE CONGO.

IT is the rule in these character sketches always to describe the subject as he appears to himself at his best, and not as he appears to his enemies at his worst; but it is impossible for me in this case to do either. The resources of the English language are inadequate to describe Emperor Leopold as he appears to himself at his best moments. An artist who could dip his brush in the radiance of the setting sun might possibly portray the angelical figure of the haloed monarch who conceals his wings beneath his epaulets, and lingers for a while in the midst of an ungrateful world. On the other hand, the blackest ink would fail to depict the same man as he appears to his enemies at his worst. If we look over the efforts of the mediæval artists when they exhausted the resources of their imagination in picturing the enemy of mankind, with horns, hoofs, and tail complete, we can get some far-away, faint resemblance of the monarch who was to have made the Congo Free State a paradise, and who has converted it into a hell.

In this brief article, therefore, I shall neither attempt to describe him at his best or at his worst, but merely put together briefly in plain, unvarnished fashion some of the leading facts concerning the sovereign who, as the result of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Herbert Samuel's motion, now stands impeached before the bar of Christendom for his high crimes and misdemeanours against humanity, and more especially for his violation, wholesale and retail, of the provisions of the International Act drawn up at Berlin in the year 1884-85.

In this sketch I shall not deal in the least with Leopold II., the King of the Belgians. Belgium is a little State, prosperous, industrious, pacific, whose inhabitants by sheer dint of hard work and applied intelligence have been able to build up almost as large a trade per head as any of the world-swaggering empires who have annexed and colonised continents. As a constitutional monarch I have nothing to say about Leopold II., King of the Belgians. In this sketch I wish to deal with him solely as the founder of an immense empire in Central Africa—an enterprise which, I am willing to admit, was begun at first with a very laudable ambition. Unfortunately, it has now come to be associated with all the horrors of a new slave trade, and has as its chief corner-stone

the most cynical of international obligations to be recorded in the history of our time.

AS DUKE OF BRABANT.

Louis Philippe Marie Victor, to give him his full title, is the son of King Leopold I. and of Princess Louise, the daughter of Louis Philippe, the citizen king of the French who had to skip from his kingdom in 1848. From his father he inherited great political acumen, and a tradition of intimacy with the English Court which has continued till the present day. So close was this intimacy that he made it his invariable rule, as long as our late Queen lived, to write a letter to her every week—a letter to which she seldom replied, but which she always read with that keen interest with which she always followed the movement of international affairs. As he was born in 1835, he is now sixty-eight years of age. His wife, who died last year, was the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria; he married her when only eighteen, and spent the first years of his married life in travelling through Italy, Austria, Palestine, and Greece. He was created Duke of Brabant when only eleven years old, and served in the army, rising from the rank of sub-lieutenant to that of lieutenant-general. He became a member of the Belgian Senate on obtaining his majority, and early distinguished himself by the keen interest with which he followed all debates relating to the development of Belgian trade and industry.

A MAN OF TRAVEL.

From the time he was twenty-five till he was thirty he spent most of his time abroad, and has probably travelled more widely than any other crowned head in Europe. In 1860 he went to Constantinople; in 1862 he went to Spain and Morocco. When he was barely twenty he had first touched upon Africa, when he visited Egypt on his way to Palestine. In 1862 he went again to Egypt, and travelled through Algiers and Tunis. In 1864 he took further flight, and spent nearly two years in British India and China. Very soon after his return his father died, in December, 1865, and he became Leopold II., the King of the Belgians. Four years later he lost his only son, Crown Prince Leopold.

In 1874 he founded a yearly prize of £5,000 for the best work on a given subject announced five years

in advance. But Belgium, even although he varied in the due discharge of his duties as constitutional monarch by his visits to Paris, where he early established a certain reputation, did not satisfy his ambition. No one who has met the King, and certainly no one who has ever done business with him, can doubt



Photograph by]

[Günther, Brussels.

The Wife and Child of the Heir Apparent of Belgium.

that he is a man of very great capacity, especially in the driving of hard bargains and looking after the main chance.

HIS EARLY AMBITION.

His eager spirit chafed against the comparatively narrow limits allotted him by the kingdom which he inherited, and at the beginning of the last quarter of the nineteenth century he conceived the idea of carving out a great empire for himself in the heart of Central Africa.

M. Descamps, in the very interesting and important work, "New Africa," which was published in English last month by Sampson Low and Co., reminds us of what most people, even in Belgium, had forgotten—that even before his accession to the throne, Leopold, as Duke of Brabant, had repeatedly reminded the Senate that "Belgium has not sufficiently remembered that the sea washes one of her boundaries." He was an advocate of the expansion of Belgium long before Seeley wrote his "Expansion of England," or the Germans had discovered that their future lay upon the sea. In 1860 he declared, "I believe that the moment is come for us to extend our territories.

I think that we must lose no time under penalty of seeing the few remaining good positions seized upon by more enterprising nations than our own." Again, in 1861, he exclaimed, "Imitate your neighbours; extend beyond the sea whenever an opportunity is offered. You will there find precious outlets for your products, food for your commerce . . . and a still better position in the great European family."

For many years no one suspected the possibilities, financial and political, which lay dormant behind the exterior of a man of pleasure. Leopold was believed to be much more addicted to the *coulisses* of the opera than to the operating rooms of the Bourse, and his name was popularly associated with scandals which were the talk of Europe.

HIS CONSERVATORY CHURCH.

Leopold II. was very cautious and circumspect, anxious to maintain his position, and to provide himself with the necessary wherewithal to indulge his tastes, most of which were expensive even when they were innocent. Among his innocent extravagances is a hobby for collecting rare plants and flowers from all parts of the world. His glass-houses in the palace of Laecken are famous throughout Europe. In connection with these glass-houses may be mentioned a curious fact which illustrates one side of his character not usually in evidence before the public. In the very heart of the vast acreage that is covered with conservatories, orchid and palm houses of all shapes, stands a church, the like of which is to be found nowhere else. It is circular in form, surmounted by a dome of glass, supported by twenty granite columns, in the intervals of which stand statues of the Twelve Apostles. The plain stone altar stands among a mass of palms and flowers. Above the altar hangs a large cross which is fitted up with electric lights. The whole church at the evening service can be brilliantly lit up. The gallery for the orchestra is lavishly decorated with growing flowers. Here the King goes to mass with the Royal household, whose devotions are not disturbed, although occasionally enlivened, by the singing of the numerous birds which flit to and fro above the worshippers. The King sits in front before the whole congregation. Sermons he does not tolerate, but he attends mass like a good Catholic.

THE CONQUISTADOR OF THE CONGO.

That picture of Leopold kneeling before the altar embosomed in tropical foliage, while the birds join their music to that of the choir, lingers in the memory, if only because of the sharp contrast which it offers to the companion picture of Leopold as Sovereign of the Congo. Similar contrasts are familiar enough in the blood-stained history of the *conquistadors* when men of the stamp of Cortes and Pizarro rivalled the fervor of their piety by the ruthlessness of their rapacity. For, unless an almost unbroken procession of credible witnesses have conspired to lie, King Leopold is in his imperial capacity one of the most sinister and

terrible of all the figures to be met with even in connection with the blood-stained annals of the Dark Continent.

HIS FALL FROM GRACE.

There are some who believe Leopold marked the heart of the Dark Continent for his prey when he received the reports of the West African explorers, who spoke of the riches of the territory drained by the Congo. The instinct of the vulture, they say, was aroused within him; and he deliberately set about the enterprise which has resulted in his netting enormous financial gains. For my part, I shrink from crediting him with the foresight or the hypocrisy which such a supposition implies. It is more reasonable to believe that he went into the Congo adventure from a desire to assert himself in a wider field than the narrow limits of his little kingdom. It is not impossible that he may have been prompted thereto by the natural feelings of benevolence which are never entirely extinct in the human heart. Whatever the motives which led him first to embark upon his Congo adventure, even if they were of the highest, they exposed him to temptations which he has been unable to resist.

THE MAN WHO MADE HELL PAY.

Yielding to them, at first perhaps unconscious as to where a false step would lead him, he has plunged onward on a path which led him ever downward until, at the present moment, he stands responsible for having established in the name of civilisation a veritable Empire of Hell in the heart of Africa. But he has made Hell pay; and a rapid survey of the methods by which he has achieved this result brings into relief the enormous advantages which a crown gives to a money king. It is well for financiers pure and simple that royalty so seldom enters into competition with them at their own business. Altogether the King is said to have invested a sum of not more than 6,500,000 dols. in founding and exploiting his African Empire. The Empire as a political organisation has not yet produced a surplus. But the deficit is a mere bagatelle compared with the enormous profits which the King is said to draw from his African domains.

THE LOOT OF A CONTINENT.

From a financial point of view the success of King Leopold is without precedent; but the King is not content. His profits at present arise exclusively from the loot of the ivory of a continent, and the exaction by merciless atrocity of the india-rubber which is required to furnish the cycle and motor trade with tires. But quite recently, inspired, it is said, by a conversation with an American citizen of Irish birth, Mr. Walsh, of Colorado, he has conceived the idea that the highlands of the Congo may be as rich in gold as the mountains of the Western slope of the American continent. It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Walsh may be right. The Americanisation of the Congo might yet be a means of delivering it from the

marauding scourge of the cannibals whom King Leopold arms and employs as tax collectors of his Empire.

THE PROFITS ON RUBBER.

Pending the success of Mr. Walsh and the engineers who are shortly to be prospecting for gold in the Congo, King Leopold makes his money out of india-rubber. Mr. Vandervelde, a Socialist leader, recently declared in the Brussels Senate that the King of the Belgians was the greatest india-rubber merchant in the world, and charged him with employing methods for collecting that rubber which result in untold horrors. The collection, he said, is left in the hands of white adventurers who have lost their sanity, and whose sense of morality, never strong, grows weaker and weaker every day. The foundation-stone of the profits made by King Leopold lies in the fact that he has a standing army of about 15,000 men, most of whom are admittedly cannibals, with whose aid he is able to collect rubber from the natives, who sell it at two cents a pound. This rubber sells at Antwerp at from sixty to seventy-five cents a pound. The margin of profit is therefore very considerable. As the State sells about 2,000 tons of rubber every year at Antwerp some conception may be formed of the King's profits. But here it is



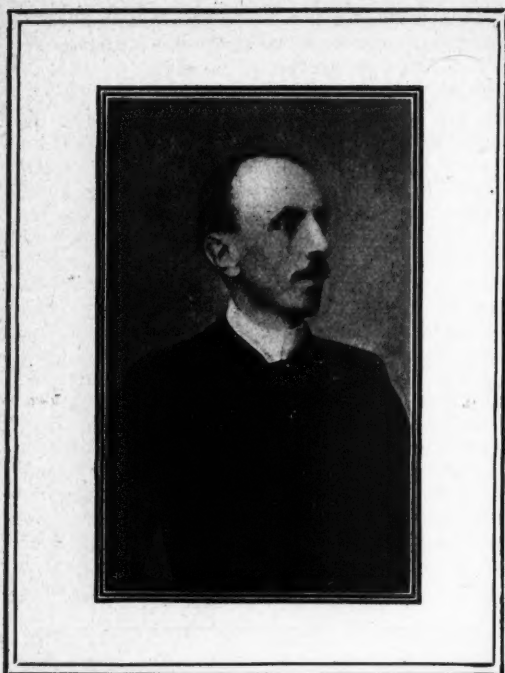
Photograph by

[Günther, Brussels.]

Prince Albert of Belgium.

Heir Apparent to the Belgian Throne.

necessary to make a distinction. King Leopold, like many other Kings, is felt where he is not seen, and pockets money through agencies for which he is not officially or publicly responsible.



Photograph by]

Baron von Eetvelde.

[Gervet Frères.

Secretary of State for the Congo Free State.

THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF THE NEW STATE.

The methods, however, by which he has attained a position which enables him to exploit the region handed over to him to govern in the interest of the inhabitants are so peculiar as to merit a little attention. It would seem that when Mr. Rockefeller was building up the Standard Oil Trust, if the worst that is said against him by Mr. Lloyd in his "Wealth against Commonwealth" is true, he might still profitably have taken lessons by sitting at the feet of King Leopold. In justice to Mr. Rockefeller it must be said that he did not herald the foundations of his great fortune by pious declarations of a providential mission to benefit the public. The constitution of the Congo State dates from the year 1876, when King Leopold astonished everyone by summoning a conference of delegates from Belgium, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia. The object of the conference was to consider the best means to be devised in order to open up Central Africa to European civilisation.

HIS PIOUS PROTESTATIONS.

The King was profuse in his declarations of disinterestedness. "Is it necessary for me to say," he asked plaintively, "that in inviting you to Brussels I have not been actuated by egoism? No, gentlemen; if Belgium is a small

kingdom, Belgium is happy and contented with her lot." It was pure philanthropy, in short, and the King intimated that he was willing to spend his money freely in the great work of saving the natives of the Congo from exploitation by unscrupulous adventurers, and at the same time for guaranteeing to all the world the interior of Central Africa as a Free Trade market in which they would all have a fair field and no favour. An International Association was formed for the exploration and civilisation of Central Africa, with King Leopold as president. The association was international in name but Belgian in reality.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CONGO STATE.

For the first two years very little was done; but when the American, Mr. Stanley, arrived from his exploration of the Congo, the King saw an opportunity for giving practical effect to the designs over which he had been brooding since the formation of the association. His first idea seems to have been to create an independent confederacy of free negroes, with himself as president. He was careful to deny that he contemplated turning it into a Belgian colony. Far be it from him to dream of such an evil ambition. What he wanted was the establishment of a powerful negro kingdom. The title was then changed from "International Association" to the "International Congo Association."

This Association sent out its first expedition in 1877. Sir Henry M. Stanley's explorations led to a second conference at Brussels in 1878, which resulted in the formation of another association called Le Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo. This committee sent out Sir H. M. Stanley in 1879. He returned to Europe in 1882, and was sent out on his second expedition at the end of that year. In 1883 he succeeded in so far establishing the authority of the Association Internationale du Congo which had absorbed both the Association of 1877 and the Committee of 1878, that on April 22nd, 1884, the United States Government, from its sympathy with the humane and benevolent professions of the International Association of the Congo, "recognised the flag of the International African Association as the flag of a friendly Government."

The English Government favoured the extension of the Portuguese authority to the southern bank of the Congo. To this both Germany and France objected, and after negotiations an International Conference was held in Berlin. Its first sitting was held November 15th, 1884; the tenth and last on January 26th, 1885.

WHAT THE BERLIN CONFERENCE DID.

At this Conference fourteen Powers were represented—Germany, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Turkey, and the United States of America. To these was added at the final sitting the newly-recognised International Association of the Congo.

From this Conference issued the Berlin Act of 1884-5, which remains to this day as the Great Charter of the Congo Free State. Its general purport has been well summarised by Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, who is an enthusiastic and almost semi-official eulogist of the King's policy. He writes in his book, "The Congo State":—

Europe did not say to the King or his representatives "You have done so well in Central Africa, you have established so clear a title to its possession, that we assign you the Congo region as your fair share in the partition of Africa, and leave you to govern it as you deem fit." The Powers, I say, did nothing of the kind. They acquiesced in what had been done, and they sanctioned the creation of the State, but they laid down the strictest regulations for its conduct, and they defined the work it was to accomplish. It was to introduce civilisation into the vast region it had to administer, not as a mere phrase, but as a substantial reality represented by Free Trade, the Postal Union, and the extirpation of the Slave Trade at its very source.

This paragraph from Mr. Boulger's semi-official work is the best answer to the mendacious pretence published in the *Journal de Bruxelles* on May 26th, that "owing to the initiative of King Leopold, a settled form of government existed in the Congo Basin before the Berlin Conference, which merely gave its official recognition to what was already an accomplished fact," and therefore the King had already a right to administer his own possessions according to his sovereign will and pleasure. This is sheer impudence, unworthy of serious reply.

GUARANTEES FOR FREE TRADE.

It is sufficient to note Prince Bismarck's declaration on closing the Conference. He said:—

The resolutions that we are on the point of sanctioning secure the commerce of all nations free access to the centre of the African Continent. The guarantees which will be provided for freedom of trade in the Congo Basin . . . are of a nature to offer to the commerce and the industry of all nations the conditions most favourable to their development and security.

"Guarantees" is not a word that would be used if the resolutions of a Conference depended for their efficacy upon the sovereign will and pleasure of King Leopold.

In view of the contention of the King and his official scribes that

The freedom of commerce stipulated in the Berlin Act does not imply an abandonment of the right inherent in sovereignty to administer its own possessions; in other words, a State has full liberty to exploit or cause to be exploited any part of the public domain should it be found expedient to do so,

it may be as well to quote the provisions of the Berlin Act on the subject:—

ARTICLES OF THE BERLIN ACT.

Article 1.—The trade of all nations shall enjoy complete freedom. (1.) In all the regions forming the basin of the Congo and its outlets, . . .

Article 4.—Merchandise imported into these regions shall remain free from import and transit dues. The Powers reserve to themselves to determine after the lapse of twenty years whether this freedom of import shall be retained or not.

Article 5.—No Power which exercises or shall exercise sovereign rights in the above-mentioned regions shall be allowed to grant therein a monopoly or favour of any kind in matters of trade (*en matière commerciale*). Foreigners, without distinction, shall enjoy protection of their persons and property, as well as the right of acquiring and transferring movable and immovable

possessions; and national rights and treatment in the exercise of their professions.

As the precise meaning of this article has been the subject of some controversy, and as it has since acquired enormous importance, the words of the committee responsible for it, of which the Baron de Courcel and Baron Lambert were the principal members, are worth noting. "No doubt whatever exists," it was stated, "as to the strict and literal sense that should be assigned to the term '*en matière commerciale*.' It refers exclusively to traffic, to the unlimited power of everyone to sell and buy, to import and to export natural produce and manufactured articles. No privileged situation can be created in this respect; the way remains open without any restriction to free competition in the sphere of commerce. To develop commerce, it is not enough to open ports and dispense with custom house barriers. Without merchants there is no commerce."

THE RIGHTS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Add to this the provisions of the Anglo-Congo Convention of 1884:—

British subjects shall have at all times the right of sojourning and of establishing themselves within the territories which are, or shall be, under the government of the Association. They shall enjoy the same protection which is accorded to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation in all matters which regard their persons, their property, the free exercise of their religion, and the rights of navigation, commerce and industry. Especially they shall have the right of buying, of selling, of letting, and of hiring lands and buildings, mines and forests, situated within the said territories, and of founding houses of commerce, and of carrying on commerce and a coasting trade under the British flag."

Not only have these express stipulations been violated, but as the Rabinck case shows, any foreigner who ventures to trade in the districts in which the King has created a monopoly, granted to the concessionaire company, who give him 50 per cent. of their profits, is promptly arrested, ill-treated, and done to death.

THE PRETEXT OF SOVEREIGNTY.

And quite right too, argues the *Journal de Bruxelles*, because the King, being sovereign, has an indisputable right as sovereign to ignore every provision in the international Charter to which he had given his adhesion, and to trample out all foreign trade in the regions which were formally consecrated for ever to Free Trade. That I am not exaggerating is clear from this quotation:—

In its legal aspect the sovereignty of the basin of the Congo has been duly recognised by the Powers. Now, one of the indisputable attributes of all sovereignty is, as has been well said by M. Descamps, the right to regulate the judicial position of all property within its territorial limits, to fix the legal titles to the acquisition of such property, to settle the mode and conditions of transfer, as well as to determine the limits of these operations as may be dictated by the necessities of the public weal. The Sovereign is the supreme legislator and executor from this point of view. If he desires to dispose of land which is unoccupied or without other claimant to ownership he has the incontestable right to do so.

What is the use of decreeing that the door shall for ever remain open if this impudent claim of the right of the ruler to shut it is declared to be an "indisputable attribute of his sovereignty"? And where is the sense of declaring a territory free to the trade of all nations if it is the absolute right of the King to declare that everything in which trade can be done is his own personal property, which no one has any right to buy and sell save himself and his partners?

THROWING OFF THE MASK.

Five months after the Berlin Conference closed the King issued the famous decree which is the foundation of his fortunes. By this he asserted rights of proprietorship over all vacant lands throughout the whole million square miles forming the Congo State. The first steps taken were in the direction of asserting for the State a right to all lands not actually "occupied" by natives or any other person's private property. This was first distinctly asserted in an ordinance dated June 30th, 1887. The second was to decree, on August 5th, 1888, the formation of the *force publique*, supplemented by the creation of an irregular militia. These two measures led by steady developments into the existing system under which the State, or its Concessionaire Companies, claims to be absolute owner of all the products of the soil in the whole of the Congo basin, a claim which is enforced by a system of forced labour maintained by terrorism, arson and murder. The whole system rests upon the use of military terrorism to enforce compulsory labour in the exploitation of a system of monopoly which is directly counter to the express provisions of the Berlin Act. Then, by a series of subsequent decrees, all lands were declared to be vacant except those upon which the natives were actually sitting in their villages or cultivating as farms. It was asserted that by this means 800,000 square miles became the property of the State, being known as the *domaine privé*, which became a great field for the exploitation of Africa.

WAR WITH THE ARABS, AND AFTER.

The King's first great war was that which he waged against the half-caste Arabs of the Upper Congo. They had a monopoly of the ivory trade in that region, and being slave-traders they were fair game. The King enlisted, armed and drilled his cannibals, with whose aid and that of the slaves made over to him by the conquered tribes he cleared out the Arabs, and got the ivory trade into his own hands. This operation lasted two years, from 1892 to 1894. Before that campaign had been begun the King had applied to the Powers in 1885 to release him from the obligation not to impose import duties, on the ground that the expense of putting down slave-trading had exhausted his resources. The representatives of the Powers met again in Brussels in 1889-1890 and permitted him to impose a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem* upon all imports into the Congo. There was no doubt that up to this time the King had often been hard pressed for money. He had either invested himself or secured the investment of £500,000 before the recognition of the Congo as an International State. This, according to Mr. Stanley, he had given free of return, without any hope of return further than a mere sentimental satisfaction.

THE RELATION BETWEEN BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

In 1889, four years after the Berlin Act, which is the charter of the Congo State, he made a will

bequeathing to the Belgian nation all his sovereign rights in the State, and all the advantages attached to that sovereignty. In return for this Belgium advanced £200,000 at once to the Congo State, and promised a subsidy of £40,000 a year for the next ten years without interest. The King on his part promised that he would borrow no more money, and that at the end of ten years Belgium should be free to take over the State. Notwithstanding this promise the King, being in straits in 1895, borrowed £20,000 from the Bank of Antwerp. The King from his privy purse subsidised the Congo State to the extent of £40,000 a year. Notwithstanding all these subsidies and loans the Congo State has never down to the present day been able to make both ends meet. The deficit, however, was small, and it was abundantly met by the profits which the King made by exploiting the ivory and rubber of his *domaine privé*.

HOW THE KING WORKED THE ORACLE.

The King was much too shrewd to go into the business in his own name. He only collected taxes in kind, which he did by the aid of his agents, who employed the armed forces of the State in compelling the natives to bring in a stipulated quantity of rubber and ivory. He issued a series of decrees carefully calculated to place the native population and all its belongings absolutely at his disposition. The natives were forbidden, in 1891, to kill any elephants unless they brought their tusks to the officers of the Congo State; in 1892 they were forbidden to collect any rubber unless they brought it to the officers of the Congo State; and all merchants receiving either rubber or ivory from the natives were denounced as receivers of stolen goods. By this means the State which had abjured all monopolies established a monopoly of the strictest kind.

In the collection of the rubber the greatest atrocities were habitually committed. The King's agents were officially instructed to devote all their energy to the harvesting of rubber and to proceed as far as possible by persuasion rather than by force. The methods of "persuasion" in many cases were said to have been more worthy of Bashi-Bazouks in Turkey than of the representatives of a civilised and Christian association acting under the direct orders of the most Christian King, Leopold II. But grave as were the cruelties charged against the commissaires and direct agents of the State, they are thrown into the shade by the atrocities which are alleged against the agents of the commercial companies to which the King farmed out the exploitation of his *domaine privé*.

Evidence on these points thrives in abundance, but it is somewhat discredited by the fact that it comes in the most cases from ex-officials who, according to the employees of the King, having been dismissed, avenge themselves by calumniating their former employer. It is, however, difficult to believe that they would calumniate themselves even to spite the King.

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THE JIGGER OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

It is hardly a sufficient answer to such accusations to say that the system which produces these atrocities has been, financially, most successful. No one pretends that the Congo State pays a dividend or avoids a deficit. But the companies which it has started and in whose shares it holds a fifty per cent. interest have been extraordinarily successful. It is in the creation of these companies that the financial genius of the King has been so conspicuous. The Congo State is like that well-known but most detested insect, the jigger, which burrows beneath the toe-nails. The jigger itself would do little harm. But the jigger no sooner makes its way through the skin than it proceeds to lay hundreds of eggs, from which are hatched one of the most pain-producing of animated mechanisms, which if not checked will destroy the whole toe. King Leopold is the Jigger of Central Africa; the joint-stock companies to which he has farmed out the *domaine privé* are his eggs. It is they who do the mischief. They suck the life-blood of the natives. He exacts only fifty per cent. of their takings.

THE CONCESSIONAIRE COMPANIES.

These eggs of the Belgian Jigger are five in number, in four of which the Congo State either holds shares, or is entitled to fifty per cent. of the profits. In the fifth the Congo State is entitled to two-thirds of the profits.

These companies have been enormously successful. The Antwerp Society has a capital of £68,000, divided into 3,400 £20 shares, of which the State—that is to say, the King—possesses 1,700. Its net profits for four years (1897-1900) averaged no less than £72,000, a profit of more than 100 per cent. It is not surprising, therefore, that the value of the £20 share in 1900 had risen to £540. Had the King sold out his 1,700 shares in these years he would have made a profit of over £800,000. But the Antwerp Company is but one of the five. The market value in 1901 of the King's shares in the Abir Company stood at £1,000,000. Notwithstanding the profits made by the companies to whom he has farmed out the right to exploit the riches of the *domaine privé*, he succeeded in inducing the Belgian Government in 1901 to renew for another ten years its mortgage of £1,000,000. The proposal made that the territories of the Congo State should become the property of Belgium was indignantly rejected by the King, who threatened to ruin the State unless he were relieved from the pledge he had voluntarily given ten years before. The State therefore continues in his hands, and the companies are going on farming its resources, and will go on as long as they can exact any rubber or ivory from the people for whose protection they are supposed to exist.

HOW THE DIVIDENDS ARE "EARNED."

According to the statements of many officers and missionaries the natives are regarded by the agents of the companies, and to a less degree by the representatives of the King, as taxable cattle and rubber

collectors. The *modus operandi* by which they are induced to bring in the stipulated quantum of rubber is very simple. A village is ordered to produce so many baskets of rubber. If on delivery the baskets are not up to the requisite weight, or if only half the natives attend with rubber, a punitive force is sent out to burn down the village, and teach the defaulters to be more punctual, by inflicting capital punishment upon all who can be found within range of the King's rifles. As the troops employed in thus enforcing discipline and collecting taxes are to a large extent recruited from the cannibal tribes they usually better their instructions.

But even when all allowances are made for natural prejudice and trade rivalry it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the Congo State has been much more successful as a financial enterprise than as an institution for civilising Central Africa.

THE KING'S PROFITS.

The King has invested first and last about £1,000,000 in floating and subsidising the parent enterprise. Upon this sum he has not received a penny dividend. But under the cover of this benevolent investment of a million sterling professedly spent to secure the open door to open up Africa to the free trade of all nations, he has created monopolies covering a million square miles of territory, reserving to himself a minimum of fifty per cent. of their profits. As the market value of the shares of these monopolies according to the Stock Exchange quotations of 1900 was, in two out of the five companies thus formed, over £3,600,000, the operation from the point of view of the financier must be pronounced a brilliant success. King Leopold is not a world-wide operator. He sticks to his own little patch of a million square miles. But in that small corner of the world he has won his crown as one of the most ruthless and successful of the Money Kings of the modern world.

AN EXPERT IN UNCTUOUS RECTITUDE.

Emperor Leopold is a wily bird. No one knows better than he how to exploit either public sentiment in Europe or the india-rubber fields in Central Africa. Himself a cynic, he is ever posing as a philanthropist. No one is more expert in the distinctively English quality of unctuous rectitude. He never does wrong without making protestations of pharisaic perfection. If he establishes the new slavery with one hand, with the other he subscribes to anti-slavery societies. He receives eulogistic addresses from Baptist missionaries in Brussels at the very moment that his agents are despatching cannibal hordes throughout the Congo regions in order to compel the unhappy natives to bring in rubber—on penalty of death. The Emperor of the Congo may have levies whose officers exact due tale of smoked hands, and whose commissariat department replenishes its larder with the bodies of the slaughtered victims of his cannibal soldiers, but he is scrupulous to use a proportion of his wealth in the service of art, philanthropy, and religion. This acts both as a salve to his conscience and as a blind to the public.

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS.

I only met the King once in a private interview of an hour's duration at Brussels. He was very angry with me for having, as he said, taken General Gordon from him in order to send him to Khartoum, and complained afterwards to M. de Laveleye, who introduced me, that I had "made him perspire." He impressed me as an able, untrustworthy, irascible, but resolute man, who did not like to be contradicted or even to be argued with. In those days—it was in 1884—we all accepted him at his own valuation. Nineteen years ago there was no talk of dividends on the Congo. The King was opening up Central Africa, if not "for the sake of his health," as the Americans say, then certainly for the welfare of the natives and the good of the world. It was not for years afterwards that the cloven foot appeared, and an enterprise, originally projected on idealist lines, became transformed into a sordid and ruthless engine for the creation of a new slavery in order to extort gigantic dividends. Mr. Rhodes, who met the Congo King many years later, told me, on his return from Brussels, that he was the hardest man to deal with whom he had ever met. "He is a regular Jew," said Mr. Rhodes, and he intimated that you could easier get blood from a stone than any concession from King Leopold. He was the more impressed with the hardness of the grandson of the broker King because of the contrast between him and the Kaiser, who had been as generous and gracious as Leopold was the reverse.

THE ACCUSED AT THE BAR.

It is impossible not to feel a certain degree of compassion for the unfortunate Sovereign who now stands solemnly impeached before the Tribunal of Civilisation for having been guilty of one of the most shameless breaches of trust of which even a crowned head has ever been guilty. If there were such things as criminal prosecutions in international affairs, then assuredly a true bill would be found against the Sovereign who obtained, not a paltry sum of money, but a whole Empire by false pretences.

The Congo Free State, although previously recognised by some of the signatory Powers, acquired its international status by its formal acceptance of the principles and provisions of the Act of Berlin, and in doing so came under the surveillance and control of the Powers whose conditional mandate it accepted.

The assembled Powers, believing his solemn protestations that he wished for nothing but to abolish slavery, suppress slave raids, put down cannibalism, defend the rights and the property of the natives, develop trade, and open the heart of Central Africa to the commerce of the whole world, recognised his right to reign on the Congo. To-day, after eighteen years, the astonished world has been rudely wakened up to the fact that in the Congo Free State this Sovereign, Emperor Leopold, has established a system which on most points is the exact antithesis and negation of every principle laid down at Berlin.

In place of disinterestedness we see dividends. In

place of the old indigenous slavery there is a new slavery infinitely more detestable. The Arab slave-raiders have been suppressed, but the State has taken over their methods, and carries on raids to acquire "slaves of the State" throughout its whole enormous domain. Instead of suppressing cannibalism, the hateful practice has been carried by its soldiers into regions where human flesh was never eaten. Instead of defending the rights and properties of the natives, the State has at one blow annihilated all their rights, confiscated all their properties, and converted them into the unwilling bond-slaves of the State. Instead of developing trade, it has suppressed it. Instead of throwing the door open to the traders of the world, it treats every foreign trader as a thief who dares to buy and sell in the regions within which it has established monopolies expressly forbidden by the Charter of its Existence.

THE ATTEMPT TO SILENCE CRITICISM.

It is an outrage upon international law that such a system should be allowed to continue for another day. In vain now the impudent bluff which imposed even upon the editor of the *Spectator*. Two or three Belgians brought an action for libel against an English publisher for statements in a page or two of a preface which they declared reflected upon them, and thereupon the *Spectator* feels constrained to refrain from comment upon the rest of the book which has nothing to do with the alleged libel. If this monstrous absurdity were to be tolerated even for a moment, it would be sufficient for a couple of Turkish officers to bring an action against an anonymous pamphleteer to stop all discussion of the necessity for reforms in the Ottoman Empire.

THE ACTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Fortunately the attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the nation has failed. On May 20th the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Herbert Samuel, and with the assent of Mr. Balfour, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

That the Government of the Congo Free State having, at its inception, guaranteed to the Powers that its native subjects should be governed with humanity, and that no trading monopoly or privilege should be permitted within its dominions; this House requests His Majesty's Government to confer with the other Powers, signatories of the Berlin General Act, by virtue of which the Congo Free State exists, in order that measures may be adopted to abate the evils prevalent in that State.

The evils prevalent in the Congo State are, therefore, now unanimously declared by the House of Commons to be so grave as to call for international action.

A CASE FOR THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The question as to the kind of action that should now be taken is still left open. It is to be hoped that, as the Powers unanimously declared at the Hague, that disputes as to the interpretation of International Conventions are specially fit and proper subjects for arbitration, the question as to whether the closing of the Open Door in Central Africa is a violation of the Berlin Act will be referred to the Hague Court of Arbitration for adjudication.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

A LESSON IN THE ART OF PACIFIC CONQUEST.

MR. ALFRED STEAD contributes an interesting article to the *Nineteenth Century* on the Manchurian question, entitled "Conquest by Bank and Railways." It is a study of an up-to-date method of annexing, which is a system of conquest by banks rather than by battalions, by the building of railways rather than by the winning of battles. Russia's position in Manchuria is assured, not so much by the presence of her army, which she may withdraw or concentrate upon the railway, as upon

by the Chinese authorities. It is extending its agencies into comparatively small towns, and the day when the Evacuation Convention was signed it was announced simultaneously that five or six new branches of the bank would be opened throughout Manchuria:—

The Chinese Eastern Bank is to Manchuria what the Nile is to Egypt; the Russians have, in fact, constructed through this valuable Chinese province a Nile of steel, capable of being extended in any direction desired. In this respect the Nile of steel has a distinct advantage over its watery prototype. And so subtly and carefully have the Russian authorities moved in stretching out this forerunner of an enforced civilisation, so perfectly have they understood that a Chinaman who is allowed to "save his face" will accept subjugation when he would not take it—at least quietly—were he forced to open confession of his defeat, so graciously have they paid market value for the land occupied by the railway, that this steel girdle has been put around their world without a murmur.

The Russians have found it much better to allow the Chinese to administer the country, while they administer the Chinese.

Besides the parallel forces of the railway and the bank, the Russians have in Manchuria a valuable instrument in the Greek Orthodox Church. This pacific method of obtaining control of a country without annexing it is, after all, little more than the adoption, under official patronage, of the system by which English traders, English speculators and English missionaries have secured control of many countries which are not under the English flag. The net result, in Mr. Alfred Stead's opinion, is good for Manchuria; from the financial and sanitary point of view the Manchurians are better off than they were before, and the railway has contributed materially to the improvement of the social condition of the people.

As to the Newchwang question, the writer points out



Westminster Gazette.

A Chinese Puzzle.

JOHN BULL: "By Jove, he's going out!"
JONATHAN: "Geewhiz! he's coming in!"

the Russo-Chinese Bank, which holds the concession for the construction of the railway from Siberia to Port Arthur. This railway, which is called the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, has been built by bonds guaranteed by the Russian Government. Russian letters and parcels are carried over the railway free of charge. The railway, like the bank, enjoys the protection both of the Russian and Chinese flags, and, in Mr. Alfred Stead's opinion, the bank is a much more potent instrument of conquest than parks of artillery. While the Chinese in Manchuria may fear the military strength of Russia, it is the bank that has won their respect and allegiance. It receives the taxes and pays the wages, and has thus succeeded to the position formerly held



Amsterdammer.

JOHN BULL (in Hotel Egypt): "Are you going to stay longer?"
THE TSAR (in Hotel of Manchuria): "I am going to leave—as soon as you do."

that if Russia evacuated Newchwang she could starve out that port by constructing a new emporium three miles further up the river at a place called Inkou. Special advantages would be offered to ships engaged in the import trade if they would stop at Inkou instead of going down to Newchwang. The Chinese merchants would probably migrate without reluctance to



Kladderatsch.]

[May 24.]

The Evacuation of Manchuria.

Let anyone who is not convinced of the honourable nature of Russia's intentions in Asia buy one of these patent toys in order to be reassured.

the new port where they were offered special privileges, and Newchwang, the Treaty Port, would be transformed into a collection of Consulates. If this be so, how very foolish must appear the hubbub which has been raised about Newchwang in the papers lately. The writer sums up the net result of the policy by banks and railways as follows:—

The work accomplished by the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway, the modern substitutes for the fire and sword of the old-fashioned conqueror, is indeed profitable. In return for the expenditure of perhaps £50,000,000, Russia has acquired the economical control of a rich province more than three times the size of the British Isles; and has done it in such a way that nearly all the expenditure has been applied directly to the development of its wealth. The inhabitants now "think Russian," and almost recognise the Russian flag as being as much their own as the Dragon banner. Besides the Province, the expenditure of this £50,000,000 has brought 1,000 miles of well-built railway, two large towns, and all the mining rights throughout the whole country. Not a bad bargain, especially when one reflects that a successful war may cost nearly £200,000,000, and leave the conquered territory in such a state that immediately another thirty or forty millions have to be expended to make a fresh start.

Writing in the *Contemporary Review*, Dr. E. J. Dillon points out that we cannot prevent the Russification of Manchuria, the province being de facto Russian, whatever its international position:—

From the day therefore on which the Manchurian railway was first decided upon, it was clear to all concerned that the fertile valleys of the Sungari and the Liao, the dense forests that fringe the Khingan Hills, and the rich mineral districts scattered over the territory, which is as large as France and Germany together, would all be "railed in" by the Slavonic culture-bearer from the west. And no voice was then raised in protest. On the contrary, statesmen vied with each other in wishing Russia luck, in disclaiming any desire to aggrandise their own countries at the expense of China, and, putting a good face

upon the matter, awaited developments. But now that developments are come in the long expected shape the tocsin is being sounded and Muscovy charged with an attempt to assimilate Manchuria. The truth is, that during all those years she had been pursuing that aim with wonderful energy and rare single-mindedness, and that all the contradictions between the solemn assurances of her Foreign Office and the surprising acts of her diplomatic and military officials were but so many broad hints given to all whom it might concern, that a new province was being added to the Muscovite Empire. If her policy was an encroachment on other nations' interests, why did they not proclaim the fact as soon as its trend became evident; and if they kept silence, then, what good purpose can be gained by crying out when the work has been accomplished?

MANCHURIA IS VIRTUALLY A RUSSIAN PROVINCE.

For there can be no doubt that Manchuria is in fact just as much a Russian Government as Finland, whatever status it may claim to have in virtue of international forms. Flourishing Russian towns have sprung up on the sites of dingy little Manchurian villages. In large districts where five years ago Mongol nomads were wandering about with their flocks, Russian merchants are now selling tea, flour, vegetables; public baths have been opened, post offices are forwarding letters, spacious buildings have been erected as shops, inns, dwelling-houses; Chinese soldiers wear a Russian badge on their uniforms; Chinese Governors are the humble servants of Muscovite military commanders or railway officials. Russians administer justice promptly, fairly and without appeal; wherever there is a Russian settlement vegetables are cultivated with profit, long stretches of gardens are conjured into existence, markets opened, trade is growing, Manchus are beginning to chatter in broken Russian, roubles are circulating freely throughout the province, and the people are getting used to Russian ways and are thriving.

It will be noted that Dr. Dillon differs from Mr. Gerrare as to the effect of the Russian occupation upon the native population.



Minneapolis Journal.]

[April 28.]

Of Course Not.

RUSSIA: Of course we don't any of us like pie—do we, boys?"

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THE IMPERIAL ZOLLVEREIN POLICY.

As was to be expected, the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain on the 15th and 28th ult. have thrust the question of a British Imperial Zollverein into the forefront of public discussion. But as was by no means to be expected, the month's magazines are either silent on the subject or are wholly favourable to the preferential treatment of our Colonies! It is hard to find any article of importance which opposes the new fiscal departure—probably because most of them were made up before Mr. Chamberlain spoke. Whether Free Traders were caught napping, while Zollvereinists were ready primed, it is, in any case, surprising that the magazinedom of Great Britain—the historic home of Free Trade—has this month scarcely a word to say in defence of orthodox Free Trade, but is loud in applause of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Next month, doubtless, the big guns of economic orthodoxy will open fire on the new heresy. But the other side will have had a month's start.

THE CASE FOR CANADA.

As so much in the current discussion turns on the case of Canada, it may be well to present it as stated by a Canadian, Mr. Albert Swindlehurst, in the *Empire Review*. His aim is to show "why Canada should be granted a preference in the markets of Great Britain." He proceeds:—

Will this request be complied with? Upon the answer the future policy of the Dominion depends. There seems to be a widespread impression in the United Kingdom that the granting of a preference would cause a permanent increase in the cost of the thing protected. This is clearly erroneous in this case. Take wheat as an example. If a preference be given to Canadian wheat, the immediate result would be a wonderful increase of production in the Dominion, all of which would be sent to the world's market, Liverpool. What economist will deny that this increase in the supply, with no possible proportionate increase in the demand, will result in a fall of prices, and cheaper breadstuffs for the English consumer? A good crop now lowers prices. Would not an increase in the wheat-growing area have a similar effect? Another result would follow. The United States wheat grower, with land worth from 50 dols. to 150 dols. an acre, as prices dropped and he received a reduced return upon his capital, would investigate Canadian conditions. It would not take keen western men long to realise that it was to the interest of themselves and their families to move across the border and share the prosperity of the Canadian farmer, and in a few years Canada would become the great wheat exporting country of the world.

Moreover, the duty imposed on foreign wheat goes into the national exchequer, not to the foreign producer. The British public, therefore, by merely paying taxes indirectly instead of directly will get cheaper wheat, will increase amazingly the population and wealth of one of their own colonies, and earn the lasting goodwill of Canadians.

They will also be building up a market of ever-increasing importance to themselves, and the only one on the North American continent in which their goods receive a tariff preference. Canadian imports from Great Britain amounted to 29,412,188 dols. in 1897 and 49,215,693 dols. in 1902; an increase of 67 per cent. in five years. In the same period the imports of the United States from Great Britain decreased from 167,947,820 dols. to 165,865,720 dols. Stating these figures in another form, and taking the census of 1901 in both countries as a basis, each Canadian bought from Great Britain goods to the value of 5.47 dols. in 1897, and 9.16 dols. in 1902, while United States purchases from Great Britain only averaged 2.16 dols. *per*

capita in 1897 and fell to 2.13 in 1902. The *per capita* purchases of Canada from Great Britain in 1902 were therefore more than fourfold those of the United States.

The writer does not hesitate to put the other side:—

If Great Britain refuses a preference, what then will result? Everything points to a Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States and the withdrawal of the tariff advantage now enjoyed by Great Britain. United States interest in Canada, once almost confined to the official class, has now become national.

The newspapers of the Republic are pointing out the advantages of a political union. United States diplomacy advocates absolute free trade between the two countries, believing the identity of commercial interests created by such a policy would bring about identity of political interests, and a union of the two countries at no distant date. Hawaii is pointed to as an illustration.

WHAT THE EMPIRE WANTS.

The editor of the *Empire Review*, discussing "Mr. Chamberlain's New Chapter," says:—

What the Empire wants is a well-organised scheme of naval and military defence in which all parts are properly recognised, and to the cost of which all parts are in one way or another contributing their share; a State department of emigration in London, acting in conjunction with the Governments overseas; preferential and reciprocal treatment for home and colonial produce, and the imposition of countervailing duties where the fiscal policy of foreign Powers affects injuriously the industries of our Colonies and the manufactures of the Motherland. In short, we want an Empire in being, not a paper Empire. And, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain, there seems at last to be a probability of steps being taken to secure the necessary change in our fiscal policy, which is the first reform to be carried out before these wants can be adequately supplied.

The editor urges that the time for Free Trade within the Empire has gone by. The chance of establishing preferential trade is offered now or never. He does not expect that Great Britain will renew the *modus vivendi* with Germany, and we shall have abolished the most-favoured-nation treatment. He insists that the issue is immense—life or death to the commerce of the Empire.

FOUR VOICES IN THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with three papers in defence of Imperial reciprocity. Sir Herbert Maxwell is mightily wroth with Mr. Balfour's speech on the repeal of the corn tax, but rejoices in Mr. Chamberlain's speech later in the day. The latter, he says, came in the nick of time to save a great party from going to pieces. He insists that it is not the unfurling of the Protectionist flag. He also repudiates the idea of a hard-and-fast Zollverein over-ruling and interfering with the fiscal regulations of the Colonies, but urges that we must be prepared to meet the overtures of the Colonies, and give preference to our own kith and kin. Launched by the "greatest Colonial Minister in English history, this mighty project must occupy the chief place in political controversy till it is disposed of." The question, which can neither be shirked nor shelved, is one upon which the old frontiers of party are likely to undergo considerable change.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., puts Mr. Chamberlain's policy in a nutshell by saying:—"It means reciprocity between the British nations, and sufficient retaliation

against our foreign rivals to make that reciprocity possible and profitable," or, "Stand by your own, and make the outsider pay." He is by no means sure that the removal of the corn tax was not a carefully arranged preliminary to secure the psychological moment for Mr. Chamberlain's appeal. The corn tax was too small to be reckoned as a policy.

Mr. Benjamin Taylor says that if we feel sure that reciprocity will bind the Mother Country more closely with her Colonies, the change can be made with equanimity and alacrity, and "we need not fear foreign reprisals, because the British Empire will then be the largest consumer in the world—too good a customer for any country to quarrel with." He argues, "A small duty on foreign wheat, for instance, may make all the difference between marketing the crops of Canada as compared with the superior facilities of the United States, and yet have no appreciable bearing on the cost of food."

Sir Wemyss Reid, in his monthly survey, thinks that Mr. Chamberlain's plea for a British Zollverein opens the lists for the renewal of the old tournament between Protection and Free Trade, but it must be renewed under new conditions and with new motives. "How it will end no one can see."

THE "NATIONAL" IN ECSTASIES.

The editor of the *National Review* is jubilant. The Birmingham speech is declared to be an utterance destined to open a new era in the development of the Empire and in the prospects of the home country. He urges that the gravest doubts of the Cobdenite creed exist in the minds of a great and growing body of opinion. Free Trade only worked well while other nations were absorbed in war. About 1880 rival systems of Free Trade and Protection began their struggle for existence. Almost each succeeding year has shown the advantage to rest with Protection. He says our attitude for the last sixty years has only encouraged other Powers to raise their tariffs, and Mr. Chamberlain's speech, by causing the Germans to hesitate in their retaliation on Canada, has worked for freer trade. At the same time the editor recognises that the new policy appeals to very many Englishmen who would repudiate the name of Protectionist.

"Elector," in the *National Review*, who asks, "Is the Cabinet riding for a fall?" bemoans the repeal of the corn tax. Students of modern economics had predicted that it would not in the long run affect the price of bread, but would be chiefly paid by the foreign producer. He claims that that prediction was fulfilled. The price of wheat per quarter only rose 3d. Less than one quarter of the tax fell on the British consumer. The foreigner paid the rest. The same infinitesimal advantage revived British milling industry. These are statements of which much may be heard during the controversy.

DR. DILLON'S APPLAUSE.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, in his chronicle on Foreign Affairs in the June *Contemporary*, continues to

lend his high name to support the Protectionist chimera:—

One of the most efficacious means which our Government disposed of for reciprocating the preference bestowed upon us by Canada was in embryonic form, the corn duty, and that is now to disappear without rhyme or reason. For, as Mr. Chaplin pointed out, the tax is neither a burden to the consumer nor a benefit to the farmers, though if raised to protection level it would confer an inestimable boon upon the agricultural interests of the country. Moreover, the Government, in the person of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, laid it down a twelvemonth ago that it is not the custom of the House of Commons to impose a new indirect tax for one year only, seeing that a short-lived measure of that nature would merely interfere with trade and inflict harm instead of working good. Fortunately Mr. Chamberlain's timely and statesmanlike speech has placed the issue on a much broader basis, and will compel the nation to decide once for all whether it will become a World Empire in the fullest sense of the word or sink to the level of Holland. Between those alternatives there is 'no third course, nor will the favourable moment, if once allowed to pass unutilised, ever return. 'The prospect which inspires Mr. Chamberlain is in truth the most attractive that has ever yet been held out to any people known to history. Its realisation, therefore, would be worth a heavy sacrifice on their part were any such needed. In turning over the advantages and the drawbacks which such a vast political creation as a self-sufficing British Empire would bring in its train, due weight amongst the former should be given to the *imponderabilia* which the too practical minds of men of business are liable to brush aside as unworthy of consideration. Moreover, the truth would seem to be that, viewed from the right angle of vision, no real sacrifices are demanded of the nation. That of Free Trade is but apparent. When all the other States compete from behind a Chinese wall of tariff protection, and are armed with subsidies and trusts while we can neither strike them nor shield ourselves, trade is no longer free, the struggle is no longer equal. Our people are heavily handicapped, and must now compete on terms which are superlatively unfair. And the results of this competition have been telling against us. Even as a business venture, therefore, a commercial inter-Imperial union cannot but prove profitable to Motherland and Colonies alike. In casting up the items of profit and loss, however, we should not assume that the trade returns of to-day are alone decisive.

EFFECT ON WAGES.

The *National Review* contains a paper by Mr. G. Byng which will probably be much heard of in popular controversy on "the influence of Free Trade on wages." He divides working men into four classes, according as they are (1) manufacturing, (2) agricultural, (3) employed on distinctively home trades, as building, and (4) employed by middlemen, as railway men, sailors, etc. He admits that the last benefit under a Free Trade system, but argues that as the producing class is squeezed out by foreign competition, the non-producers will in the long run also come to grief. The third class—builders, etc.—will, he says, be indirectly benefited by the general improvement in manufactures and agriculture, which, he avers, Protection would introduce. Agriculture is being ruined by Free Trade. From 1875 to 1901 the acres under wheat in the United Kingdom have sunk from 3,707,700 to 1,746,000. The acres under corn of all kinds have dropped by 3,000,000. And yet the head of cattle has only increased during the same period from ten to eleven and a half millions. For every three acres which go out of cultivation one

agricultural labourer falls out of work. Workmen engaged in manufactures would under Protection be freed from the deadly competition of foreigners, who are really blacklegs, as they work men and women and children at lower wages and longer hours.

"WAGES WILL RISE," *teste* JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Byng emphatically declares that wages will rise under Protection. He quotes John Bright, who wrote to an American: "Protection will be called in to give high wages and shorter hours of labour to your workmen." He grants that wages have risen under Free Trade, but refers that fact to other causes. He says that the effect of foreign competition is now being seriously felt, and, as a consequence, we are faced with the prospect of lowered wages and bad trade. He points out, too, that though wages have increased, the unemployed have also increased under Free Trade—from 271 per cent. in 1860-64, to 604 in 1890-96.

WILL COST OF LIVING? HARDLY AT ALL.

As to cost of living, Mr. Byng puts the question, "Can the worker live better and put more aside for a rainy day, earning 30s. a week under Free Trade, or 40s. a week under Protection?" Protection suddenly and generally imposed would, he admits, raise the cost of living for a time, though the development of home industries would soon reduce prices. But Protection would only come in gradually, and the consequent readjustment equally gradually; so the workman's domestic accounts would not be disturbed. Even if the necessary protection of agriculture did raise the price of the artisan's food, it would be a natural insurance premium and a guarantee of high wages and regular employment.

A SUGGESTED SLIDING SCALE.

Mr. Byng proposes a sliding scale tariff on wheat beginning at 35s. a quarter. That is, wheat at 35s. would be admitted free; at less than that amount would be charged the difference. This would still, the writer avers, mean cheap bread; for it was the average price of wheat in 1882-1891. It might now involve a farthing or a halfpenny more on the loaf. This comparison with the price of wheat a dozen years ago may play an important part in the coming debates.

MISUNDERSTOOD SOUTH AFRICANS.

FROM Mr. Chamberlain downwards, the British people is undergoing a salutary process of enlightenment concerning our misunderstood brothers and sisters in South Africa. Mr. C. Louis Leipoldt contributes to this end an interesting paper in the *Gentleman's Magazine* on "Death and Dying on the African Veldt."

CLAIRVOYANT BOERS.

Probably one of the last things in the world with which the average Englishman would have credited the shrewd and stolid Boer would be what are known as psychic gifts. Yet the writer mentions the belief

amongst the veldt Boers that certain children born with a skullcap membrane—"born with the helmet"—gradually acquire the power of foreseeing the future. He mentions one case known to him, of a youth named Henny born with the helmet:—

On one occasion he dreamt that a relative who lived many miles away was dying. On a Friday night he alleged he saw a funeral procession passing from his uncle's house and proceeding towards the *kerkhof* or churchyard in the village where his relative lived. The boy, who was some ten years old at the time, described the pall-bearers and some of the mourners, and gave in addition a description of the coffin and its fittings. This manifestation of his wonderful power was regarded as an ungodly trick, and he received a sound thrashing for having dared to tell lies. On the following Monday, however, the family received information that the funeral had really taken place, and on inquiry it was found that the boy had correctly described some of the mourners, and that his description of the coffin tallied exactly with that given in the letter which announced the death of Uncle Ben. Henny alleged that when he saw the vision he tried his hardest to close his eyes and go to sleep, but that he was unable to hide the procession from his sight, and it appeared that he only told his mother about it when she came into the room to demand what he was crying for. The story is about as well authenticated as one can expect to find it, and it is one of the most remarkable instances of this kind of second sight amongst the veldt Boers of which I have been able to obtain information.

THE "SOCIALY PERFECT" BUSHMAN!

Much more unexpected is the witness the writer bears to the Bushman, or Khoi-khoi or Hottentot. He says, truly enough:—

The prevalent idea that the Bushman is the lowest type of humanity, made a little superior to the gorilla and an ace lower than the chimpanzee, is one that cannot be maintained when once his folklore is examined. It is an idea founded on his taciturnity, his stand-offishness, possibly on his physical characteristics, his diminutive brain capacity, and the fact that he led a wandering, Ishmaelitic life.

But all this is a mistake. A "high state of moral development" is "characteristic of his race." The writer says:—

It is remarkable that a community of wandering pariahs such as the Khoi-khoi should have perfected a system of tribal life which is socially perfect, and that one of the distinguishing features of this social system should have been the high position which women held in the community. In the stone enclosure where the natives congregated it was the wife and not the husband who ruled. Outside the home circle, in chase or on the war-path, the man was free to do as he pleased, but once inside the kraal he became subject to the rule of his wife. The Bushman taught his sons a moral code which was as irrefragable as that of the Persians of old, and one of the prime factors which had influenced the evolution of this code was respect for the women. The boy was taught not to lie, not to steal, not to commit rape or to harm his fellows, but above everything to show respect to his mother and sisters. The highest oath he could take was to swear in the name of his eldest sister, and the most unmanlike action he could be guilty of was to lay hands upon his father's daughter. So high was the moral code of the old Bushman that one searches in vain to find words in their language which will express immoral thought or describe immoral actions. One finds, on the contrary, that they possessed words which expressed a degree of moral purity which a European cannot very well put into words in his own language.

Folk stories are quoted which show that, according to the Bushman's idea, men were intended to be immortal, but the message from heaven miscarried, and resurrection is confined to the moon and the male ostrich!

THE COLLAPSE AND UPHEAVAL IN RUSSIA.

THE *Fortnightly Review* publishes twenty pages of a very important and extremely interesting survey of the present position in Russia, by Mr. R. E. C. Long. It is entitled "The Tsar, his Ministers, and his Manifesto," and is in form, at least, an examination of the causes which produced the Manifesto, coupled with a very destructive criticism of the practical value of the Manifesto itself. Without following Mr. Long in the whole course of his survey, I would call special attention to three or four points which should be kept well in mind by all those who are interested in watching the evolution of events in Russia.

ONE FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The first is the significant fact that M. Witte has anticipated Mr. Chamberlain in a policy of impoverishing the centre for the purpose of enriching the provinces, with the results the examination of which may be commended to our Colonial Secretary. M. Witte, in defining Russian Colonial policy, states that while other Empires exploited their conquests as sources of revenue for the increase of their own prosperity, the Russians adopt the diametrically opposite principle, even in the case of their richest Asiatic possessions; they expend upon them incalculable sums, while they lay the whole burden of taxation upon Russia proper. This policy, which Mr. Chamberlain would emulate, is declared by Mr. Long to be the original basic cause of the present discontent, and to have resulted in the ruin of Central Russia. Outside Russia, the Empire progresses; within, it is impoverished and despoiled. An ever-extending circle of beggary embraces the richest central provinces, which all the panaceas of St. Petersburg barely preserve from final dissolution. The ring of chronic starvation, already embracing most of Great Russia, marches irresistibly outwards, and threatens to overwhelm the whole Empire in irretrievable ruin. Russia has deliberately adopted a policy of self-exhaustion, with the result that she is not only behindhand in culture, but lacks altogether the economic preponderance which alone could perpetuate her present uncemented union.

THE REVOLT OF THE COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

A year ago M. Witte, snubbing the Zemstvos, appointed temporary agricultural committees in the provinces for the purpose of discussing the causes of the existing distress. It was hoped that these committees, the members of which were nominated by the Government, could be relied upon to confine themselves to what M. Plehwe called "a policy of spades and potatoes." But so far from this being the case, the committees, composed largely of the country gentlemen of Russia, drew up memorials which would seem to indicate that the downfall of the existing system is near at hand. The most notable of these reports was that of the Voronezh District, which met under the presidency of the local Marshal of Nobility. This report sets forth half-a-dozen pre-

liminary demands which amount to a Petition of Rights much more revolutionary for Russians than was our Petition of Rights of two centuries ago:—

1. To extend to all classes a universal, unqualified law. No man may be deprived of personal freedom or property without trial, under danger of criminal and monetary responsibility for breaking this law.
2. To abolish imprisonment and sequestration of property by administrative order.
3. To abolish administrative punishments, penalties and restrictions such as arrest, fine, exile, supervision, and deprivation of the right to participate in public work.
4. To abolish corporal punishment.
5. To abolish the passport system.
6. To ensure freedom of conscience which derives logically from personal freedom.

They then proceeded to demand universal education at the expense of the State, the opening of the Universities to all classes, the creation of local parliaments, and finally crowned the edifice by demanding a permanent organ of self-government in the shape of an all-Russian Zemstvo, composed of elected representatives of the local Zemstvos, with the right of legislating on questions involved in rural economy. Added to this, they protested against the financial policy of M. Witte, and asked for a progressive income-tax as a substitute for indirect taxation. Every effort was made to secure the withdrawal of the report; the leading members of the committee were reprimanded, and the report was suppressed. Its recent publication in Germany enables us to gain a glimpse of the ideas that are fomenting in the minds of the educated classes in Russia.

THE CONVERSION OF M. NOVIKOFF.

Another symptom which is in its way quite as remarkable is the extraordinary confession of Madame Novikoff's son as to the utter futility of attempting to govern the Russian people on the present system. M. Alexander Novikoff published in 1899 a remarkably able and honest book entitled "Recollections of a Rural Chief," in which he set forth the result of seven years' experience of rural life. In the fervour of his youth, and full of faith in the virtues of the autocratic system in which he had been reared, he set about governing his district in absolutist fashion. The rural chief, or *zemski natchalnik*, has almost unlimited power over the peasants, and M. Novikoff settled on his country estate with the intention of using this power for the purpose of "beating into the peasant the practical wisdom which he lacks, and beating out of him his detestable intemperance and idleness." After seven years' experimenting with this theory, he emerged as the author of the best description of peasant life and peasant economy published in the Russian language for many a year. M. Novikoff, after testing his theory, came forward to declare that it had hopelessly failed, and that the only hope to be found was in education, leniency, individual freedom, and non-interference from without. "The universal wail over the disintegration of village life, the muzhik's poverty, his savagery, have only one cause—that is, the immemorial custom of holding him with a tight rein, and depriving him of all inde-

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pendence. . . I leave the service," he said, "with the deep conviction that with beating and hammering you will achieve nothing." So far from admitting that the peasants are idle, he declared that they work joyfully for the most trifling wages, even for bread. The whole system of tutelage must be swept away. "Education, education, education," is the only hope.

M. WITTE'S ALARM.

It is not surprising, therefore, in view of this general conviction on the part of the rural gentry that the despotic system has broken down, that M. Witte should have taken alarm. In a Secret Memorandum written by him in 1899 he met the attempt of M. Goremuikin to extend the Zemstvos to provinces where they did not exist by an emphatic declaration in favour of abolishing Zemstvos altogether. His argument, in brief, was that politics in Russia resolved themselves into a contest between Autocracy and Local Self-Government, and that if Autocracy did not crush the Zemstvos, the Zemstvos would crush Autocracy. He would substitute for these elected assemblies a universal bureaucratic system such as at present exists in Poland and other non-privileged governments. Once get rid of local self-government, and establish a system of bureaucracy from above as absolute as that which exists in India, and the government could dispense with exceptional measures and could observe without fear all the phenomena of public and private independence, such as freedom of speech and of thought. Mr. Long says that M. Witte, in order to attach the people to the autocracy, and create a substitute for the local self-government of which he wishes to deprive them, has been attempting to build a vast edifice of State patronage under which the whole population will be reduced to the position of civil servants.

Mr. Long concludes his paper by hinting that M. Witte, finding that autocracy is perishing, is now engaged in compiling a memorandum to prove that despotism is on its last legs. It would need a somewhat rapid turn-over for him to come out in this last new rôle; but the situation in Russia is so serious, and M. Witte's position in particular is so difficult, that no one need be very much surprised at any move which he might make to regain his equilibrium, and prevent what would seem to be the inevitable collapse of the present system.

A CURIOUS MISUNDERSTANDING.

Mr. Charles Johnston writes on "Present Tendencies of Russian Policy" in the *North American Review* for May. He appears egregiously to misunderstand Russian institutions, and in particular the Emperor's late Manifesto. He says that the Emperor proposes something "similar to the establishment of County Councils in Ireland, or 'local parliaments,' which are to report direct to the Emperor, and not to the Minister of the Interior," all of which Mr. Johnston seems to have invented out of his own intelligent head.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, RUSSIA.

In the *Fortnightly Review* "Calchas" writes on the "Latin Rapprochement and Anglo-Russian Relations." He declares openly for giving Russia access to the Persian Gulf:—

The present writer is among those who are convinced believers in the doctrine that a safe settlement with Russia, considering the internal weakness of that Power, and the extent to which external dangers are thickening around her, might, and ought, to be effected upon the basis of giving her free access to the Persian Gulf, treating the effective occupation of Manchuria as ancient history, and preferring that Constantinople should be hypothecated to Russia rather than that the Ottoman Empire should become, as it otherwise must, a political dependency and a commercial annexe of the German Empire.

I am glad, by-the-bye, to see "Calchas" shedding his old delusion that M. Witte is creating wealth by his industrialising policy. He has rightly changed his mind, and now declares that:—

The Tsar's Finance Minister misses the fundamental moral of economic history, when he declares in his rigid and frigid apologia that whenever a great industrial system exists, it has been built up under a protective régime, upon an agricultural basis. As in America and France, a wealthy agriculture may support the burthen, and may supply the solid foundation for success. A pauperised peasantry never can. Russia will have to make her agriculture prosperous by Free Trade before she can hope to effect a sound development of industry by protection upon the American model.

Our relations with France and Russia cannot be considered independently, and just as our *entente* with France does not make us less obliged to be on good terms with Russia, so France's relations with Russia will remained unweakened:—

In the mind of any competent politician, the notion that a *rapprochement* between London and Paris might possibly weaken the connection between Paris and St. Petersburg could have had no existence for a moment. But if any intelligence were so incorrigibly insular as to entertain it, the perfect judgment with which our neighbours received the King must have dissipated the illusion once for all. France is prepared to make friendship with England her second interest. But the unshaken maintenance of the alliance with Russia will continue to be made under all circumstances at present calculable her first interest.

Renewed friendship with Italy completes the circle. "Calchas" insists that Italy's position has become immensely stronger of late owing to her improved internal condition:—

Italy, under King Victor, is destined to become a far more powerful associate than she has ever been before. Huxley thought the Italian brain the finest intellectual instrument in existence. It is sheer intelligence which makes Italy the only great Power of the South. Yet, although the percentage of illiteracy has been reduced by nearly one-half in the present generation, the scientific era of national education is only at its commencement. Marconi is not an accident, but a symptom. Electricity promises, for many reasons, to become in the country of Galileo and Volta an especially Italian science. The utilisation of water power will make Lombardy the seat of a dense industry, and one of the wealthiest regions in Europe. Deficits which were chronic for more than thirty years have ceased. The Budgets of the last five years have shown surpluses. Italians are re-absorbing their own stock, and the growth of manufactures and commerce is considerably seconded by the remittances of Italian emigrants, amounting to no less than eight millions sterling annually, and by the increasing profits of the tourist traffic.

IRELAND AND BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

To the second May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Dubois contributes a long and significant article on Ireland and British Imperialism. Imperialism, he says, has awakened the Irish Sphinx. He recalls how the capture of General Methuen was applauded by the Irish members in the House of Commons; how Galway elected a man who had actually fought in the Boer army; and how the elected representatives of Ireland ostentatiously dissociated themselves from the Coronation celebrations; and he goes on to ask whether there will not come out of these troubles something unexpected. In a previous article he analysed that period of comparative calm which followed the defeat of Home Rule, during which Ireland, thrown back upon herself, worked at the restoration of her nationality, endeavouring to free herself from the intellectual and social yoke of England by linking herself with the traditions and language of old time. The internecine quarrels of the Irish Members at Westminster after the disappearance of Parnell no longer aroused much interest in Ireland. The Balfourian policy of killing Home Rule with kindness was inaugurated; but the outbreak of the South African war showed how little it had done in the direction of conciliation. Irishmen both cheered for Mr. Kruger and showed their pride in the gallantry of the Irish regiments. M. Dubois attributes this to the natural bond of sympathy between two small peoples confronted by a grasping Imperialism, and he reminds us that Ireland showed the same sympathy for Spain in the Spanish-American war, in spite of the ties which attach her to the United States. M. Dubois goes on to trace the subsequent history of Ireland—the renewed land agitation, the proclamation of certain districts under the Crimes Act, and the repeated threats of a reduction in the Irish representation at Westminster. Then came the Dunraven Conference and Mr. Wyndham's Land Bill. It is interesting to note that he regards the Bill as too favourable for landlords, and as at best only a half solution of the problem. Nevertheless, he does think that Ireland is at last in sight of a solution of the agrarian question, a situation which has, he thinks, been precipitated by the effect which British Imperialism has had in Ireland. It is a great social revolution which is coming—the creation of a small peasant proprietorship, the rupture of the forces of Irish Unionism, and the fall of the English ascendancy. As for Home Rule, although M. Dubois quite expects the Conservatives to come back after the next General Election with their majority so much diminished as to render the Irishmen the arbiters of the situation at Westminster, he nevertheless cannot believe that the Party could be so faithless to its principles as to bestow on Ireland anything that could be called Home Rule. He considers that the whole Imperial idea and the fear of what might happen in the case of a European war would prevent any such concession—indeed, he rather expects a renewal of coercion and

the application of Crown Colony government to Ireland. In conclusion, he seems to agree with those pessimistic Irishmen who believe that there is now no salvation for their country save in the decadence of England, and that the star of Erin cannot shine until that of Albion pales. The work of social reconstruction in Ireland, co-operation, technical education, and so on, is the most promising field in which to work, and out of that regeneration Ireland will one day gain that liberty to the cause of which she has been so touchingly faithful.

CONSERVATIVE HOME RULE.

THE process of converting Unionists to the acceptance of Home Rule goes merrily forward. "Home Rule Without Separation" is the title of a scheme suggested in the *Nineteenth Century* by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. He has found out that Home Rule welded Germany into an Empire and Italy into a Kingdom. Its refusal to Italy cost Austria Italy; conceded to Hungary, it kept Hungary for Austria. The scheme is to make a prince of the Royal House the non-partisan Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the title of Prince of Ireland; a Secretary of State for Ireland, generally living there, responsible both to the Irish and Imperial Parliaments; an Irish House of Commons, containing double the representation now enjoyed by the Irish at Westminster; two members for each constituency, the member at the head of the poll to be also Member of the Imperial Parliament. The Irish Commons and the English Commons should meet every year, separately, to discuss Irish and English affairs respectively. After this local session, Imperial Parliament would meet, assembling once in two or three years at Dublin. All measures that had passed second reading in the local Parliaments should be discussed in the Imperial Parliament in Committee and report, and on the third reading. "Imperial questions, such as the Army and Navy and foreign relations, except as they touch local requirements, should be reserved for the Imperial legislature." When Imperial Parliament met in Dublin, it should be opened by the Sovereign in person. "In a word, Ireland, admitted to a prominent share in the British Federation and Empire, would become reinvested with an individuality of which it considers itself at present deprived." The writer modestly concludes by saying that this is not a solution of the great problem.

THE *Gentleman's Magazine* for June has in it a store of quaint and readable matter. The psychic powers of the Boers and the high moral development of the Bushman as described by Mr. Leipoldt require separate notice. Dr. Japp vigorously exposes Darwinian delusions as to the singing of birds being due entirely to courtship and mating. Rather, he urges, is singing in autumn, as well as spring, due to robust health and joy of life. Mr. A. V. Gough disinters a record of two hundred years ago by a Shropshire yeoman named Richard Gough, of the parish of Myddle. Mr. A. Wood recalls the drinking customs of the old Scottish gentry and clergy, and makes us glad that drunkenness has fallen in repute since then.

COMICAL COLONIAL CHILDREN.

"A WILDERNESS of Monkeys" is the title of some studies in English and Colonial children contributed by Mr. Percy F. Rowland to *Cornhill*. It is a paper full of good things. Here are a few samples.

Tony was a young Australian of some ten summers :—

One year Tony was taken to the Wangaloo Picnic Race-meeting. Now, at this meeting there used to practice an insidious monkey, who, on receipt of the requisite number of shillings, drew from his tray a ticket which might entitle you to receive the sum of one pound. On the other hand, it might not. Seeing that the monkey's owner got two shillings in the pound commission either way, he clearly did not mind who received the prize ; so it all depended on the monkey. Now Tony, it appears, found some way to make friends with that monkey. Two young rascals, they probably understood each other. Be that as it may, Tony, unknown to his relatives, invested a shilling ; and, after a highly speculative twenty minutes, walked home the proud possessor of between four and five pounds sterling.

"Were not your people cross ?" the budding bookmaker was asked.

"Not half so cross," he rejoined, "as they would have been if I'd lost."

THE FLEA AS GLOBE-TROTTER EXTRAORDINARY.

This is how the puzzle of the Antipodes shaped itself in the mind of a little Colonial girl friend only four years of age :—

"The fleas bite me a lot in the night," was the somewhat unpromising fashion in which she began her first conversation with me.

"Dear me," I said, "that is very sad." Then, wishing to administer consolation even in these trying circumstances, "Do they do it in the daytime too ?" I asked.

"No," was the reply.

"Why not ?"

"Well, thoo see, in the daytime they's busy biting grandma."

Grandma lived in England ; and this ingenious little Australian child-mind had combined that and the geographical erudition involved in knowing that it was night in England when it was day in Australia, to construct the highly imaginative picture of the Wandering Flea, ever busy, dwelling in endless night, hopping the world every twelve hours in pursuit of his laborious livelihood !

THE VOICE UPON THE MOUNTAINS.

The contrast between the poetry of the Old Country and the poetry of the New, could scarcely be better illustrated than by the following incident. Everyone recalls Wordsworth's "Yes, it was the mountain echo, solitary, clear, profound." Here is the Australian version :—

"What are you doing ?" asked an Australian senator of his youthful son, whistling in the garden one Sunday morning, in the shadow of the fragrant Blue Mountains, puckering his little face into unwonted curves, and getting little result for much pains.

"I'm whistling to God," was the unabashed reply.

"Sh !" ejaculated a surprised parent.

"Oh, He doesn't mind," was the instant rejoinder. "He's whistling back."

Surely as pretty a fancy for the mountain echo as could reasonably be expected of a four-year-old !

The writer finds sterling common sense to be the leading characteristic of the older Colonial school-boy :—

In a history examination, in reply to the question : "Had you been living then, which side would you have fought for, Cavaliers or Roundheads ? Give your reasons," I had the following delightful answer from one young New Zealander :—

"I should have fought for the Roundheads. They were rather too fond of religion ; but that is better than being drunk."

The national love of middle courses was here expressed in schoolboy dialect.

This love of stories about children, once thought a weakness of the mother and nurse, but now welcomed by all readers, is one of the healthiest signs of current literature.

REACTION IN AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

DR. FITCHETT, in the April *Review of Reviews* for *Australasia*, takes occasion from recent elections to suggest that Australia is undergoing a reaction from being overmuch governed. Tasmania at the recent general election made a clean sweep of all her old Ministers, and has now a Cabinet of four men, supported by a legislature of business men and young men. It is certain that, temporarily, there is a discord of sentiment betwixt the Parliaments and the general community throughout Australia :—

The Houses do not reflect the mind of the people. The electors are anxious for simpler forms of government ; less interference with private liberty ; a resolute economy in public finance, and a suspension of the policy of big loans and huge public works. But the new conditions need new men. The older politicians cannot readily change their ideals, or learn new ways, or evolve a new political conscience. So in all the States the recent elections have dismissed crowds of older members to private life, and the process will certainly go on.

LABOUR LEGISLATION "DISCREDITED."

A Ministerial defeat in New South Wales leads Dr. Fitchett to recall the facts that its expenditure has risen from £8 to £12 per head of the population, and its public debt has increased by £17,000,000 in three years. Victoria is losing population at the rate of 16,000 a year. Its scheme of wages boards is said to be "hopelessly discredited." Dr. Fitchett declares, "It is proved, as far as figures can prove anything, that the legislation intended to serve the working classes of the State has seriously injured them." Mr. Tom Mann has been engaged at a salary to organise the labour forces of Victoria, to obtain a six hours' working day and a land tax to secure the whole unearned increment to the State.

POPULATION DISCOURAGED.

The ugly feature in the Australian outlook, Dr. Fitchett holds, is that it has ceased to attract immigrants ; it is the avowed policy of the Labour Party to discourage immigration. He quotes by contrast the splendid success of Canada in securing as many as 200,000 immigrants this year. He adds, "What the Australian continent, with its measureless spaces, needs is population ; and the spectacle of a few great and crowded cities perched on the edge of an empty continent, and warning the rest of the world off, is one hitherto unknown to the civilised world."

Mr. Herbert Spencer will doubtless rejoice in this reaction against the tyranny of the State. But his joy will be tempered by the "solid and great prosperity," reported by Dr. Fitchett, of the land where Labour legislation is most rife. New Zealand shows a surplus of over a quarter of a million sterling, and an increase of 20,000 in the population for the year.

PATAGONIA AND ITS GIANTS.

THE *American Monthly Review of Reviews* contains an interesting article dealing with the results of the three Princeton expeditions to Patagonia, led by Mr. J. B. Hatcher. Darwin and all later travellers have dwelt on the vastness and monotony of the Patagonian plains, but these pictures tell us that it is not wholly a land of dead level. Here and there the traveller encounters rugged peaks towering far above the plain, while the river cañons, to judge from Mr. Hatcher's photographs, are not less interesting than those of the South West of the U.S.A., and the glaciers rival those of Alaska in grandeur. In more aspects than one this southern extremity of the American hemisphere reminds him of South Africa. The seasons, for one thing, correspond very closely in the two countries. Winter in Patagonia and South Africa falls in our summer months and *vice versa*.

THE PATAGONIANS.

Of the four distinct tribes of Indians inhabiting Patagonia, by far the best known are the Tehuelches, the far-famed giants of the southern mainland. It is certain, however, that exaggerated ideas are commonly held as to their height:—

The pure-blood natives are reported as decidedly above the average size of human beings. Of the three hundred members of the tribe living between the Santa Cruz River and the Straits of Magellan, Mr. Hatcher places the average height of the men at not less than 5 feet 11 inches, with an average weight of 175 pounds; while he estimates the height of the fully grown women—those above twenty-four years of age—at 5 feet 7 inches, and their average weight at little, if any, less than that of the men.

There is comparatively little disparity, either physical or mental, between the sexes. This is ascribed by Mr. Hatcher largely to the division of labour that prevails in Patagonia. The labour necessary for the support of the family is more equally divided between husband and wife among the Tehuelches than is common among North American Indians.

The physical superiority of this tribe has given it a prominence out of all proportion to its numbers. Although formerly much more numerous than at present, it is not believed that the Tehuelches at any time numbered more than five thousand souls; but the reader is hardly prepared to accept the statement that there are not now more than five hundred Tehuelches remaining in all Patagonia. It is the old story of slow extermination through the introduction of diseases by contact with the whites. The question of race suicide is clearly a vital one in the case of the Tehuelches, since families of more than three children are almost never seen, while the number is usually restricted to one or two, and frequently there are families with no children.

THE FUTURE OF PATAGONIA.

Punta Arenas, or Sandy Point (Lat. 53°), is a city of five thousand inhabitants, with banks, shops, hotels, and an opera house. The main industry of the country is wool-growing, and that, in spite of the poor transportation facilities and the lack of a market for mutton, is exceedingly profitable. It engages British capital quite extensively. Concerning the Rio Chico, an alluvial valley two hundred miles long, with an average breadth of five miles, Mr. Hatcher does not hesitate to say that if such a valley existed anywhere within the present limits of the United States, displaying the same or similar conditions, every acre of it would, within five years, be occupied by prosperous farmers, and that it would within a period of ten years support a population of not less than fifty thousand persons, with prosperous towns connected with the coast by an efficient railway and telegraph service. Some day the overcrowded countries of the Eastern Hemisphere may here find an outlet for surplus population.

THE IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVY.

BY SIR WILLIAM LAIRD CLOWES.

UNDER this title *Cassell's Magazine* contains an enthusiastic appreciation by Sir W. L. Clowes of the new German Navy. Of it he says: "The rise of the German Navy, like the adoption of Western methods and civilisation by Japan, was one of the most significant portents of the last half of the nineteenth century."

The writer traces step by step the growth of the Navy, and comments especially upon its recent development under the stimulus of the Kaiser and the German Navy League.

RECENT NAVAL HISTORY.

Of the work done by the German fleets, he says:—

It is true that, having regard to its youth, the Kaiser's navy has had more than its fair share of mishaps; but it has also had its triumphs. It took part, twelve years ago, in the blockade of the Zanzibar coast, and contributed materially to the repression of the slave trade in those waters. Three years ago it fought most gallantly side by side with our own navy, and under the orders of British officers, in China. It has made an imposing appearance at most of the great Spithead reviews of recent years. And if it has won no great glory in Venezuela, it may be because there has been no great glory to be won there.

It is extremely difficult to indicate briefly the extent of the material progress which has been made by the German fleet in the fourteen or fifteen years of the present Emperor's rule. It is true that when his Majesty mounted the throne he possessed about a dozen sea-going ironclads of one sort or another, and that to-day he has not more than nineteen large ones, built and building. It is true also that he had about eighteen craft which were called cruisers, and that to-day he has only about twenty-eight.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

It must be remembered that the Emperor omits from his annual list of war vessels laid before the Reichstag all that is not comparatively up-to-date. In the list compiled by the Emperor at the end of January the following statistics are given:—

| ALREADY BUILT— | Great Britain. | | Germany. | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----|----------|----|
| Battleships | ... | 42 | ... | 12 |
| Armoured Cruisers ... | ... | 14 | ... | 2 |
| Protected Cruisers ... | ... | 109 | ... | 17 |
| UNDER CONSTRUCTION— | | | | |
| Battleships | ... | 12 | ... | 7 |
| Armoured Cruisers ... | ... | 20 | ... | 3 |
| Protected Cruisers ... | ... | 8 | ... | 6 |

The significance of these figures is not, perhaps, apparent at the first glance, but if they be carefully examined it will appear that while at the present moment we are adding only about 28 per cent. to our battleship strength, Germany is adding about 56 per cent. to hers; and that while we are adding only about 22 per cent. to our cruiser strength, Germany is adding about 47 per cent. to hers.

THE GERMAN PERSONNEL.

Of the officers and men of the German Navy the writer is most enthusiastic:—

The *personnel* of the German Navy, and the German naval officer especially, can hardly be excelled for keenness, technical ability, devotion to the profession, and continuous work. Some years ago I was introduced to a retired German naval officer of much distinction, and I expressed my surprise at seeing him yet so young. "Ah!" he said; "few of us can stand it after seven or eight and forty. Our work clears out or kills off the weaklings, and only the very strong survive. We are a short-lived race at best."

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THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

IS HE TO BE AN ANGLICAN HILDEBRAND?

To the series of Master Workers appearing in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, Mr. Harold Begbie contributes in the June number a suggestive sketch of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lambeth Palace. He comes to Canterbury with the inspiration and force of a lofty ideal:—

His ideal, in a word, is for an Imperial Church, a church whose frontiers march with the frontiers of empire, and whose people are the inhabitants of the English-speaking world. He is, if the phrase may be used, an Imperialist of God—one to whom Christianity is a great colonising power in the fields of mortality, a triumphant and a conquering force. Something has been done by others to realise this idea; but Dr. Davidson is consumed by the ideal, and his soul is set upon its attainment. To him the bickering of Church parties is of small account, a thing of the parish-pump; the real Church of England is an Imperial force, destined to sway the mind of the world in a far more wonderful fashion than ever Rome has swayed it.

“AN IMPERIALIST OF GOD.”

This is a somewhat harsh phrase, which may, however, be excused as a necessary distinction from the Imperialists of the devil who have been of late very much in evidence. Mr. Begbie offers the alternative phrase of “Imperialist Churchman,” and asks:—

Is the Church of England, with Dr. Davidson at its head, to assume an Imperial position in the world? The parallel of the greatest of all the Popes serves as a happy augury. Hildebrand was the adviser of two Roman pontiffs, and before he succeeded to St. Peter's chair he had been offered and refused the pontificate. Dr. Randall Davidson, besides having served one Archbishop as chaplain, was the councillor of two others, and Canterbury had been his earlier in life if he had accepted it.

ABOVE ALL A MAN OF PRAYER.

Quoting Canon Newbolt's alarm call on the advance of anti-clericalism, under which the worthy Canon detected the onset of anti-religion, Mr. Begbie asks if the Primate is the pilot to face the storm. He quotes from a conversation with one whom he declares to be an authority on the subject:—

In the case of Dr. Davidson, the capacity for administration is the outcome of his profound spirituality, it is the expression of his spirituality. With him *orare est laborare*. He is a man of prayer in the deepest sense of that word. Few men have a firmer conviction of the efficacy of prayer than the Archbishop. And all his marvellous activities and energies in the field of administration are just the result of this very beautiful prayerfulness.

A SUNNY SAINT.

The same friend proceeds to say that “the Archbishop belongs to the order of happy saints. His is one of the sunniest dispositions in the world, and it is one of the saintliest. He makes you feel his religion. He preserves all the radiant cheerfulness of the early Christian.” The chief drawback is the uncertainty of his health:—

Every autumn, you see, he is threatened with a sort of peritonitis from the gun accident of his youth. You remember he received a charge of shot at the bottom of his spine. For months, sometimes for a year, he lives on nothing but milk foods.

An Archbishop, who is a great courtier, a sunny saint, an Imperialist of God, and bent on unifying English-speaking Christendom, is a singular combination which ought to produce historic results.

OUR KING THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

BOTH the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and the *Nouvelle Revue* deal with the personality of Edward VII., and in the article published in the latter review are some amusing recollections of his Majesty's former visits to Paris. The years when the King, as Prince of Wales, seems to have been most in the French capital were those between 1875 and 1885. France had just then begun to recover from the effects of her disastrous war, many members of the old Imperial Court still formed the *élite* of French society, and these welcomed with enthusiasm the future King of England. “In those days,” cries his French eulogist, “he appeared, if cheerful and unaffected, yet truly august; his slightest gestures set the fashion, and many of his French friends saw in him their most popular Sovereign, Henry of Navarre, come to life again.” According to those of his Parisian friends who knew him best, Edward VII. has a generous and enthusiastic nature; he is exceptionally faithful to his friends, and always ready to oblige those who have ever shown him the slightest kindness or affection. Further, the Sovereign is declared in France to be equally devoted to decorum and to decorations, and in spite of his *bonhomie*—there is no English word which is the exact equivalent—his Majesty loves to surround himself with due pomp.

M. Charmes, in his *chroniques* in the May numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, makes two references to the King's visit to France. In the first number, after referring with natural satisfaction to the entirely unsolicited compliment paid to France by Russia, England, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and the United States in sending warships to salute the President of the Republic, he goes on to say that King Edward VII. would be received in Paris, not only because of the pleasant recollections which he had left behind him there as Prince of Wales, but also as the Sovereign of a country which has rendered immense services to universal civilisation, and with which France, though she has sometimes divergent interests, nevertheless has a much greater number of interests in common. Then, in the second number, when the visit was over, M. Charmes writes in an equally sensible tone. “Edward VII.,” he says, “has exhibited a desire to live with us on amicable terms, and we on our side desire to live on amicable terms with England.” He does not think the fundamental situation is changed, but that the effect of the King's visit will be to render friendly solutions of various questions more easy. In this connection, however, he notes the significant absence of any Cabinet Ministers in the suite of his Majesty. The King is, without doubt, resolved to pay visits of courtesy to the principal Courts of Europe, and M. Charmes evidently feels gratified that France was included in the first round. He thinks that England has felt latterly a kind of moral isolation, and that she has been glad to see her monarch breaking, with the outstretched hand of cordiality, the ice which had formed round her relations with the Continent in general.

CASTRO, THE EQUATORIAL BONAPARTE.

MR. STEPHEN BONSAI always writes well on Spanish-American topics, and he excels himself in the May *North American Review* in his admirable study of the famous Venezuelan President. Castro, says Mr. Bonsai in effect, is a very bad man, but he is a very great man in his way, and anything but the gimcrack despot who reigns a day in Venezuela and then departs for Paris. He is a bit of a Bonaparte in his way, and sees his future in real power and the conquest and union of the neighbouring states. Therefore Castro is a man to be reckoned with in the future.

Castro belongs to the dynasty of the Shepherd—or rather the Cattle—Kings. His career as warrior and statesman began on the Venezuela-Colombian frontier, where, to-day, just the same conditions exist as existed on the Anglo-Scotch border five hundred years ago:—

It had been the immemorial custom among the frontiersmen to avoid the tax collector. When that obnoxious individual appeared on the Venezuelan side, Castro and the other worthy ranchmen drove their cattle into Colombia, and *vice versa*, but the day of reckoning came when the collectors of the two countries conspired and appeared on the border at the same time. Castro's range was cleaned up by Venezuelan forces, and he, fighting for his own, narrowly escaped with his life. I say "for his own," though there is another story. Be this as it may, the herds were confiscated, and Castro, having no other means of livelihood, raised the standard of revolt.

Castro got behind him a force of sturdy Andino mountaineers, and set out to expel Andrade from the capital:—

It was an enprise that appealed to Castro's spirit of adventure, a gambler's stroke he could not resist. So, one fine morning, with but eighty men, he started out on his long ride. There followed months of wilderness fighting, of which little is known. Castro opened the jails as he advanced from the Colombian frontier, and every outlaw in the land made common cause with him. In the first meeting with the Andrade forces, a lieutenant of the latter, who is, I regret to say, a West Point man, turned the artillery upon his own infantry, and so the battle was won. At last Castro turned up with a broken leg and a dislocated shoulder, with six hundred hardy ruffians behind him, and sat down before Valencia, which Ferrer, now Minister of War, held with six thousand well-armed men at his command. He could have annihilated the Castro forces, but he did not like Andrade; and there was a conference, followed by what they call in the political parlance that there obtains a "transaction," which resulted in Ferrer going over to Castro with his whole army. The further journey eastward was prosecuted by the amalgamated forces with the new watchword, "God and the Federation," emblazoned upon their yellow banners. In due season the pass of La Victoria, the key to the capital, the scene of so many stubbornly contested battles and of so many disgraceful "transactions," was reached. Here Mendoza was entrenched with a large army. Don Luciano is quite a character in Venezuelan politics. He is known as the Introducer of Presidents. He is a grizzled, venal, old war-horse, whose boast that he stays "bought" is not a mean one in view of the general behaviour of his contemporaries. He also celebrated a conference with Castro and made his arrangements. He placed a special train at President Andrade's disposal and a leaky gunboat, and forty-eight hours' time to avail himself of both. When the clock struck the forty-ninth hour, true to his rôle and punctual to the minute, Don Luciano introduced the people of Caracas to their new President and Castro to his new home, the Yellow House.

Since then President Castro has been on the top.

His abilities were undoubted, and his influence supreme:—

Whether it be the personal fascination of the man, as some say, or the dread he has always inspired by his bloody revenges, it is certain that those he has taken into his confidence have for the most part stood by him steadfastly in dark days as well as bright.

Of his private life I will say nothing, except that the feudal lords of old claimed over the souls and bodies of their serfs no right which the Dictator does not exercise daily over the people of his unfortunate land. I must also note in passing the physical phenomenon that, despite the enervating debauchery in which his days and nights are spent, whenever the critical moment presents itself, Castro has up to the present been able to meet it with a clear mind and unflagging energy. He has surrounded himself with new men principally recruited from the Andine provinces, his old cronies and *compadres*, and with other stray adventurers, such as another Mendoza who obliged him with a mule on a certain stage of his adventurous ride, and who is now Secretary of the Treasury, and the stout barber of Valencia, a breezy gossip, who is at present the chief of the Dictator's military house.

The President who began his career on the Colombian border aspires to end it in the Colombian capital:—

With the millions that rolled in from the Customs-houses Castro equipped an army of eight thousand men, which he sent into Colombia, ostensibly to support one of the many adventurers who were fighting for the Presidency there. His real purpose was, of course, to secure such a strong position in the neighbouring Republic as to make it easy for him to impose the federation, which is only the first step in his dream of conquest. On this expedition he sent but few of his Andinos; these he needed at home. Artisans and labourers were torn from their families to fill up the necessary quota. A man went to his work in the morning and never returned. With banners flying and drums beating, the expedition started on the long road to Bogotá. Once in Colombia they met with defeat, and were compelled to fall back across the Guajira peninsula, a retreat which Castro may well call his Moskowa. Despite this fiasco, Castro, believing as he does that his "star is greater than Napoleon's," has not given up his plan of conquest in Colombia. Large sums of money that would go far to pay the foreign debt are being used by him to debauch Colombian politicians and to pay his spies. His friends in Bogotá to-day are not in a majority; but it is quite certain that all the influence he wields is being exerted against the ratification of the treaty under which we secure the privilege of cutting the Panama Canal at our own expense. Curious whirligig of politics! Our *protégé* at Caracas is our opponent in Bogotá.

WHERE WAS CASTRO?

But where was this domineering, energetic President when the Anglo-German fleet was blockading his coast?—

"And where is Castro," I asked, "that sturdy American who would not bend the knee to European oppression, as the papers say?" Well, he was away on a "picnic," I learned, at La Victoria. He would spend a week there, in debauchery, the tongue of scandal (as I then thought) whispered. Only half believing, I followed the trail of the Dictator down to the orange groves on the border of the *tierra caliente*. There I found him guarded by his soldiers, surrounded by the Yellow House gang composed of debauched and dishonoured men and outcast women—his only willing associates. It was a sharp transition. I had come from where thousands were starving to a camp where champagne was flowing like water, where the extravagant saturnalia continued day and night, though only a few yards away lay the unburied bodies of the stolid, ignorant Andinos who had died but a few weeks before to keep the Dictator on his throne.

I did not succeed in concealing, nor did I very much try to conceal, my astonishment at the scenes which met my eye. I had certainly thought to find our ally otherwise engaged. "But

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why should you wonder?" said Castro, noting my surprise. "Our part is played. We have picked the quarrel, and now, blessed be the Monroe Doctrine, our rôle is finished and the fighting must be done by *el tio Samuel*. All the papers in the case I have given to your minister, who goes to Washington as my attorney." "Yes, *viva la Doctrina 'Monroe'!*" exclaimed Tello Mendoza, the witty muleteer whom Castro has made Secretary of the Treasury. "It spares us sleepless nights and gives us time for *bailes*."

With such a shield as the Monroe Doctrine in front there was no need even in the days of the country's apparent ruin for the President's energy.

WHAT THE MONROE DOCTRINE MAY MEAN TO AMERICA.

The Monroe Doctrine, which apparently exists to protect the Castros, may nevertheless mean serious things for America. Sir Alexander Miller, in the same number of the same review, points out that—

There have come across the sea, not now for the first time, suggestions that it is the part of the United States, when disputes have arisen between a European and an American Power, to assume the rôle of arbitrator, to investigate and give judgment uninvited upon the merits of the quarrel, and to require the contending parties to acquiesce in the decision. This is an assumption of a totally different nature, an assumption which, although it may shelter itself under the name of the Monroe Doctrine, is entirely foreign to its principle. Now, such an assumption, if seriously put into practice, would inevitably end in war. No self-respecting nation would or could submit to dictation of that description till compelled by armed force. No nation—least of all a democratically governed nation—will be ruled by its material interests when its *amour propre* is rudely assailed.

ABDUL THE HAUNTED.

THE SULTAN AS SEEN BY HIS INTIMATES.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* contains a sketch of Abdul-Hamid, the man, his character and his *entourage*, by a Greek ex-Attaché in the Turkish Foreign Office. The editor publishes it "without prejudice as a fair sample of the criticism which the Sultan receives from those of his subjects who are opposed to him on religious or political grounds." Its perusal will move even his enemies to something like pity.

THE SLAVE OF TERROR.

The physical and mental portrait presented is that of a man who lives a life in torment. The sketch of his physique is far from prepossessing:—

Of medium height, slightly rickety on his legs, and painfully thin, he seems now only to have his breath left, and, in fact, it is his nerves that keep him alive. Such a constitution must necessarily influence his mentality. Abdul-Hamid is, in truth, a victim of neurasthenia, and in some things a monomaniac. But tyranny and the continual fear in which he lives have led him to devote all his energies to his personal preservation, and to use only the faculties which contribute to that end, such as distrust, cunning, and the instinct of defence. These faculties are monstrously developed, to the suffocation of the others, and in his brain, wearied by neurasthenia, have become abiding passions. Thus in the progress of time Abdul-Hamid has ended by becoming one of that class known to doctors as the *persecuting persecuted*.

A GENIUS IN CUNNING.

If this be so, it may be taken as an awful warning of an unregulated abandonment to the instinct of self-preservation. The writer proceeds:—

If, as has been said, generalising rather too freely, cunning is the intelligence of the Oriental people, the Sultan may be considered among them as a man of genius. It was, indeed, by cunning that he arrived at power, and it is by the same method that he now keeps himself there, and that he governs. He is a skilful layer of traps, and capable of all kinds of abjectness toward his enemies when he fears them, and of the greatest severity when he has them in his power, and his vengeance is the heavier for having been patiently nourished in secret.

BLOOD HIS RESTORATIVE.

It is a gruesome picture:—

Not only is the life of a man who is troublesome to him of little account, but spilled blood seems to calm and soothe his shattered nerves, always stretched to the snapping point. "At night, before going to sleep," says one of his chamberlains, "he has some one to read to him. His favourite books are those giving detailed accounts of assassinations and executions. The stories of crimes excite him and prevent him sleeping, but as soon as his reader reaches a passage where punishment falls upon the criminal the Sultan immediately becomes calm and falls asleep."

TORTURED BY HALLUCINATIONS.

The Sultan is ever on the rack of suspicion, and suspicion sometimes deepens into hallucination:—

On the day following the attempt on his life by Ali-Souavi and the revolt at Teheragan, both of which incidents greatly upset him, Abdul-Hamid called his first secretary, who at that time was Ali-Fuad Bey, led him to a window, and, pointing to the Sublime Porte some miles away, said, trembling with fear: "Do you see them? They have met yonder to proclaim my downfall!"

"Who?" asked the startled secretary.

"My ministers," replied the Sultan. "My own ministers are now in the act of dethroning me. Can't you see them?" Ali-Fuad Bey had the greatest possible difficulty in calming his master's hallucination.

The writer remarks that he has the gift of making himself agreeable in order to win the friendship of those who approach him, especially foreigners:—

He takes all kinds of pains to please them, and it is seldom that a European leaves him without being fascinated by his cordial and charming manner and exquisite tact. The Sultan, in fact, practises the art of politeness and hospitality not only as an Oriental, but also as a European. Nowhere are foreign notabilities received as royally as at Yildiz.

WHAT STOPPED HIS FLIGHT.

Here is an incident which explains why the harried Bulgarians and Armenians have no reason to love the Kaiser:—

When the London press, after the Armenian massacres, urged Europe to depose him whom Gladstone called *The Great Assassin*, and the fleet of Admiral Seymour was manœuvring in a disquieting manner in the waters of the Archipelago, the Sultan, one night, from information sent by the Ottoman Embassy in London, had reason to think that flight abroad was his only means of safety. He summoned his ministers in extraordinary council to deliberate on the situation, while his yacht *Jazeddin* was anchored off Bechiktach with steam up ready to take him to Odessa. One of the ministers, Mahmoud-Djellal-eddin Pasha, suggested that the German Embassy be consulted. The Sultan immediately dispatched his favourite, Izzet Bey, to the representative of Kaiser Wilhelm. During the absence of his envoy the Sultan, his face the picture of anxiety and gloom, paced feverishly up and down the room. He had on his person all his jewels, and bonds for a considerable amount could be seen stuffed into the pockets of his belt. But when Izzet Bey brought back the promise that Wilhelm would stand by his friend, Abdul-Hamid so far forgot himself for joy that he almost knelt down before the favourite, so profuse was he in his assurances of his gratitude and affection.

TWO RIVAL SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

In view of the attention which is being given to the question of electrification by the English railway companies, and the controversy which continues unabated on the subject of the Overhead and Third Rail Systems, it is interesting to turn to a country where both systems are being treated on their merits and put to the proof of practical experiment on an extensive scale.

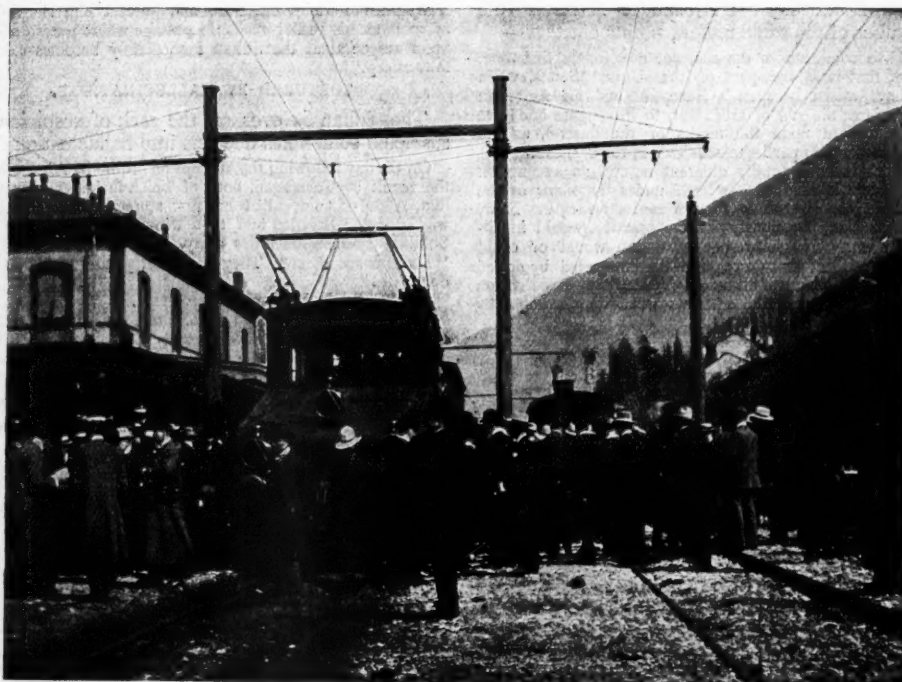
Northern Italy is perhaps in this respect unrivalled, and the recent visit to Italy by the Institution of Electrical Engineers at the invitation of the Associa-

The visit is described by Mr. Davidge Page in the May number of *Page's Magazine* in an article which is accompanied by many original photographs taken by the author *en route*.

OVERHEAD SYSTEM.

"On our arrival at Varenna," says Mr. Page, "we entrained for Sondrio on the Valtellina Railway" :—

These sixty-seven miles of railway, the motive power of which has been transformed from steam to electricity, were formally inaugurated on September 4th, 1902, and are being operated on the Ganz cascade system, of which so much was heard two years ago, in connection with the electrification of the Metropolitan



Photograph by Davidge Page.]

Inspecting the Electric Locomotive at Bellano.

zione Elettrotecnica Italiana offered a practical object-lesson on the working of the two rival systems which should be of considerable service to those who are called upon to assist in bringing about the electrification of British railways.

While the two systems, working on similar lines of railway, and under somewhat similar conditions close together, offer a basis for immediate comparison, it would be unwise to decide upon their respective merits until these have been established by actual working results, which will in the course of a few years be ascertained.

Railway. The hydraulic power house, with turbines of 6,000 h.p., is at Morbegno, water being taken from the River Adda. Three-phase current is generated at 20,000 volts, and carried by overhead conductors to nine transformer stations, where it is transformed down to 3,000 volts and taken to the two trolley wires, the rail forming the third conductor, and thence direct to polyphase motors on the cars. The trains on the electric line are made up of the old rolling stock, plus the new motor cars and the new goods locomotives.

The cars fitted with electric motors capable of developing 600 h.p., have been constructed with a small cabin at either end, in which is located the apparatus by which the driver controls the starting, running, and stopping of the train. They weigh about fifty-three tons each, have a seating accommodation for fifty-six passengers, and during the trip the one attached to

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the special train, consisting of five or six ordinary carriages, frequently exceeded a speed of forty miles per hour. The objectionable smoke of the steam locomotive was noticeable by its absence. Grades and curves, which were numerous, were easily surmounted, and a regular speed was maintained throughout the journey. There was practically no evidence of alteration to the permanent way beyond connecting together the rails at every joint with a stout copper wire.

Steam locomotives can be run over this section of the line, but we should say their use in any large number is not to be recommended, as there would be a great likelihood of the smoke settling on the insulators in the tunnels. The goods traffic is handled by specially constructed electric locomotives, weighing about forty-six tons of 600 normal horse-power, which are capable of drawing from 400 to 500 tons up the steep inclines of the line when the rails give sufficient adhesion. The management have been so satisfied with the performance of these locomotives for goods trains, that they have decided to have some built for the conveyance of passenger trains of 250 tons, at a speed of thirty-seven to forty-four miles up grades of 1 in a 100.

It is said that no accident in any part of the whole installation has yet occurred to any of the public, nor to the car drivers or

the third rail principle, which is the rival system to that of Valtellina. Its total length is eighty-one miles, and for the whole distance it is of single track, except the length from Milan to Gallarate, which is of double track. The section from Milan to Varese was opened for electric traction in November, 1901, and in June, 1902, it was extended to Porto Ceresio.

A high rate of speed was maintained by the train, occasionally averaging on the level a full sixty-five miles an hour.

The wires of all the lines are supported by porcelain insulators fixed to wooden poles 131 feet apart. On some sections, however, there is an iron pole every 32½ feet. The third rail is placed laterally to the track, and is supported at every 13 feet by artificial granite insulators on cast-iron foundation brackets, fixed to the sleepers. The rails are bound together by means of flexible copper connections having a section of 8 inches.

The motor-cars weigh forty tons unloaded, and the trailers twenty-five tons, and can accommodate seventy-six passengers. Each motor-car is driven by four 150 h.p. motors, each motor weighing 2½ tons. The goods traffic is to be hauled by electric locomotives. Every electric car is provided with a hand brake and a compressed air brake, for which, and for the air necessary for the whistle, an electric compressor of 4 h.p. is placed under the frame. The current is taken from the third rail by means of four shoes placed at the four ends of each electric car. The shoes are supported by an iron angle fixed to the journal boxes of the trucks.

The Flaying of Marsyas.

POOR Mr. Henley! His unlucky "Song of Speed" and the verdict of "imperishable" passed upon it by his editor and Mr. Archer are costing him dear. The Marsyas of the motor-car is veritably being flayed. "G Minor" contributes to *Cornhill* a burlesque wittily entitled "Autocarmen Seculare," and dedicated to Mr. W. E. Henley. Delivered as a recitation, the whole piece would send any popular audience into fits of laughter, quite apart from its flagellation of the unhappy bard. Here is one stanza:—

Speed—
Speed, and its varied
Voluptuous voices.
Pup-pup-pup-pup-pup—
Thus with an artless
Lyrical fervour
Bubbles unceasing
The blithe motor-bicycle.
Kling-Klang, Kling-Klang—
That is the gong
Which the scrupulous *chauffeur*
Sounds as he passes
The populous crossing.
Honk! Honk!
Eager, imperious
Snorteth the horn,
As who should ejaculate:
"Out of my way,
Contemtable crawlers!"
O marvellous melody
Simpler and sweeter
Than Wagner's and Strauss's
Pup-pup, Kling-Klang, Honk! Honk!
Pip-pip!



Photograph [5]

[Davidge Page.

End View of Electric Train, showing Third Rail System.

conductors, and the general success of the undertaking can be gauged by the fact that a further length of thirty-one miles, giving a connection with Milan, will be converted to electrical working as soon as possible. As the train sped along at an exhilarating speed of forty miles per hour, several engineers were heard to express regret that England, in the matter of electric traction on main lines, was behind the agricultural districts of Northern Italy.

THE THIRD RAIL SYSTEM.

It was on journeying from Porto Ceresio and Varese that the party had an opportunity of examining one of the largest experimental third rail systems ever constructed, *i.e.*, the Milan-Varese electric railway. Mr. Page gives the following account of it:—

The Mediterranean Railway Company is equipping electrically the whole of the line from Milan to Gallarate, and thence to Varese, Porto Ceresio, Laveno, and Arona. This railway is a good example of a line with a large traffic worked electrically on

"ALL-DELIGHTING PAN" is the title of an interesting paper in *Gentleman's* by Henry H. Brown, in which he urges that "the training of ourselves to appreciate duly the delights of woods and fields is the surest means of keeping intact the spirit of simple enjoyment and child-like faith, which is a most precious possession in later years." It is one of the best safeguards against dotage in old age.

THE STORY OF HEALING BY LIGHT.

LIGHT and air, the commonest and most familiar accompaniments of life, are now being promoted to the front rank in the service of healing. In the war with the deadly tubercle which preys within the body, open air is found to be the surest and most victorious champion, and sanatoria are multiplying for this end. When the tubercle attacks the surface of the body, as in lupus, it is light that wins the day, and the hospitals of light are increasing, though more slowly than the hospitals of air. In the *Windsor* for June Mr. Cleveland Moffett gives a very graphic narrative of the progress of the surgery of light, as he calls it. Dr. Niels Finsen, a native of Iceland, and student of medicine in Copenhagen University, found himself stricken in body, with heart, liver and digestive organs all so much affected that an ordinary practice was impossible. He remained as preceptor of anatomy at the University.

THE RED LIGHT TREATMENT.

There he noticed that earth-worms, placed in an oblong box covered half with red glass and half with blue glass, crawled away from the blue and sought shelter in the red light. A chameleon placed in the same sort of box grew black under the blue glass. Both experiments showed that the blue rays caused inconvenience, while the red rays were innocuous. What we call sunburn is due to the same blue or actinic or chemical rays which disturbed the earth-worm and the chameleon. So far Finsen had gone when by chance he came on a pamphlet published in 1832 at New Orleans which mentioned that, during the small-pox epidemic, some soldiers confined in dark dungeons had recovered from the disease without suppuration or scarring. The fact was given without explanation. Dr. Finsen at once saw that the immunity of these soldiers was due to the absence of actinic rays, which ordinarily act so painfully on the sensitive and inflamed skin of a small-pox patient. On these grounds, but strangely enough, without having ever so much as seen a single case of small-pox, Finsen offered to the world his red light treatment, declaring confidently that pock-marking would be avoided if patients were kept in rooms from which all save red light was excluded. Experiments vindicated this daring conclusion.

THE PAINLESS CURE OF LUPUS.

Having found the powerful effect of the actinic rays, Finsen tried to turn them to good account. He knew that ordinary sunlight slowly killed off certain bacteria. Concentrated through lenses, sunlight killed in two or three seconds what unconcentrated required an hour and a half. He found that electric light contained more of the actinic rays than ordinary daylight, and applied rays of strength up to eighty amperes to certain surface bacteria. He found that it painlessly destroyed the bacteria of lupus. This is Mr. Moffett's description of the treatment of lupus patients in the villa at Copenhagen, which the Danish Government has put at the disposal of Dr. Finsen:—

The seven lamps, with their glowing red curtains, are seven centres of cheerfulness, and under each one you are surprised to

see laughing, chattering groups, eight people to a lamp, four patients and four nurses. The patients lie comfortably on high cots, and receive the light from four down-slanting tubes like telescopes, in which are the costly rock-crystal lenses and the water for eliminating the heat rays. These tubes the nurses move into position so as to focus an intense concentrated beam, yet sufficiently cool, upon the surface under treatment, usually some part of the face, and they also press the surface with a water-filled glass, which serves the double purpose of freeing the tissues from blood and still further cooling the rays. That is about all there is to the treatment, which goes on thus in *séances* of an hour and a quarter a day for each patient, and, being quite painless, leads naturally to pleasant sociability in the various groups.

BATHING IN LIGHT.

At this villa patients are cured of lupus at the cost of 4s. a day. Out of 600 cases there have been no failures due to any fault in the light treatment. The same treatment is being applied for the cure of surface cancer, and for bacterial baldness, erysipelas, and other minor eruptions. Electric light and sun baths are being used for various nervous diseases and for insanity. At the Finsen Institute there is a large room where naked patients walk about for a prescribed length of time under a powerful electric light. The same treatment is being adopted in other countries. In France it has undergone a noteworthy development:—

In Paris, the doctors, while giving Finsen the full credit as the pioneer discoverer, have a lamp of their own which they claim is in several points superior to his. This lamp, the invention of Professor Broca and Dr. Chatin, is unquestionably smaller and simpler, and easier to operate than Finsen's, and possesses this peculiarity, that one of its carbons has a core of cast-iron, the result being that the arc light thus produced throws out ultra-violet rays in far greater abundance (they claim three times greater) than the light from ordinary carbons.

THE DISCOVERER'S GLORIOUS TRAGEDY.

There is a tragic pathos about the fact that the discoverer is himself a stricken man. He is only able to work for an hour or two a day, can scarcely eat anything, and is a constant sufferer. Mr. Jacob A. Riis adds a note, in which he says:—

I learned from his own lips the story of his great temptation; how when he found what he sought—the power to combat the disease with the ravening name (*lupus*—a wolf)—he lay awake one whole long night, debating with himself whether to turn it to account in private practice—Finsen is a poor man—or to give it and his life to the world. He chose poverty, and the world is the richer for his sacrifice.

He has only a salary of £300 a year, paid by the Danish Government. Opponents of collectivism who think self-interest the only effective motive will please note.

Mr. Alfred Harmsworth also adds a note pleading for the endowment of light hospitals.

DEAN HOLE, in the *Treasury*, quotes from the late Archbishop Temple a remark by Mr. Gladstone, who said he remembered a request made to him by a prelate for employment on committees, because this prelate was for six months of the year in London, with nothing whatever to do. The Dean enlarges on the contrast between the poor unemployed bishop of that day and the ubiquitous over-employed bishop of to-day.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

HOW THE DISEASE IS TREATED IN AMERICA.

In the *American Review of Reviews* there are no fewer than four articles dealing with the various methods employed in the United States in the fight against tuberculosis. On the whole the verdict is very cheerful, and one writer says:—

It may be an exaggerated prediction to make, that twenty years hence may see the man or woman whom the physician has diagnosed as suffering from lung trouble starting for the health camp in the vicinity of his or her abode, to return a few weeks or a few months later restored to health, and able to again take up life's pursuits—an era when some of the hospitals which have been constructed and equipped purposely to care for pulmonary patients will be needless, and consumption in its advanced stage almost as rare as smallpox or yellow fever; yet, judging by the results which have thus far been attained, there is a possibility of this state of affairs coming to pass, and not far in the future. The fact is, that out in the open, even amid snow-drifts of winter, there are elements which have more curative properties than any compound which has yet been prepared by the chemist, and the one who is not too far advanced in illness to spend nights as well as days living in almost as primitive manner as the Indian of the last century can be restored to health without the necessity of going thousands of miles to sojourn on a mountain top or in a land where snow is unknown.

A FORMULA FOR THE CURE.

One of the leading Pennsylvania doctors gives the following formula for the cure of tuberculosis. He has founded a camp in the hills of that State for the practise of the formula. Briefly stated, it is this:—

Eight hours a day in the open air, unless the weather is so inclement as to make this a practical impossibility; a clean, healthy diet, consisting largely of milk and eggs; and the exercise of proper precaution against infection from the disease.

In the White Haven Sanatorium, as one of his camps is called—

the patient who comes here and is able to remain in the open air is kept in it as long as possible. From May until December more of the inmates live under canvas than under wood, in the tents which are put out upon the grounds surrounding the buildings. In the spring the pegs are driven, and until snow comes the tents are inhabited. Then the "winter camps," as they are called, are occupied by those hardy enough to enjoy them. Scattered through the groves of trees on the hillsides in the vicinity are shacks and sheds, some composed of limbs of trees, built with axes, saws and their penknives by those who are to occupy them.

SUCCESSES OF THE SYSTEM.

In Massachusetts there are also camps conducted on the same principles. One of these is at Sharon, where the last report was most encouraging:—

Out of forty-two patients who left it during the year, in twenty-three the disease was "arrested," while sixteen were greatly improved. By the term "arrested" is meant all cases where the cough and the fever have entirely disappeared and an examination shows no germs of tuberculosis whatever in the sputa.

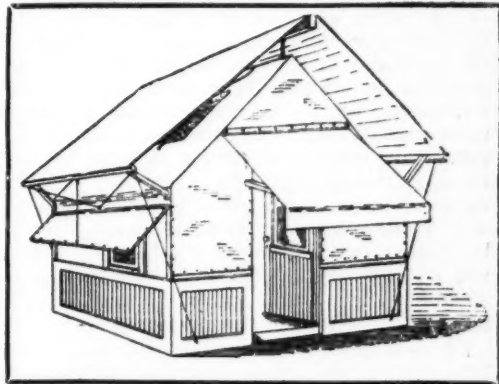
At another sanatorium—

during one year, out of one hundred and forty-one persons treated, fifty-six departed apparently cured, while thirty who were unable to remain longer were so greatly improved that the majority have since literally healed themselves. Of the one hundred and forty-one, seventy-five were what physicians termed in an advanced stage, all of the symptoms being prominent.

HOW THE PATIENTS LIVE.

The medical man of the olden time would indeed be shocked if he could visit one of these places, to see so-called invalids hard at work in the forests making their camps, lolling about in hammocks in summer with heads uncovered, and lying muffled in blankets and furs in the sunlight in the dead of winter, with no shelter but the blue sky above them. But these are only some of the ways in which health is sought. Patients who are able to stand the exercise amuse themselves by clearing away the snow from the verandas in the winter—even the women handling the broom and shovel and enjoying it. Coasting on the hillsides is another strange recreation, for those whom we call consumptives, encouraged at the Massachusetts institutions. Physical culture is one of the requisites for those who are able to attempt it, and daily a dozen or a score of patients are put through the simple movements under the guidance of perhaps one of their number or a member of the medical staff.

These camps are unique in many respects. The buildings are composed of but three sides, that facing the south being left open. They are simply sheds, having a floor to prevent the dampness from the ground affecting the inmates. Sometimes forest trees are used for posts, and the walls made of planks or boughs fastened to them. If the temperature is too low for comfort, it is moderated by the use of a small stove, sometimes an open fire. Draught is furnished by digging a tunnel through the earth beneath the shed, terminating in a length of clay pipe.



The Holmes Tent Cottage.

On three sides are double-canvas walls, which may be opened by raising the upper half of outer wall like an awning, and dropping the inner wall, thus making a pavilion tent. When closed, a space just above wainscoting of outer wall admits air, which enters the tent at the eaves.

There are also establishments of this nature in many other States, notably Colorado and Denver. In this latter Dr. A. Mansfield Holmes has started several tent-colonies for needy patients, where they can carry on small enterprises, such as dairying, cattle-raising and poultry-keeping, to vary their daily life.

CONSUMPTION IN THE LARGE CITIES.

That there is need of some such campaign against tuberculosis is evident from the prevalence of consumption, especially in the larger cities:—

It is estimated that half the tenement-house population of New York are more or less affected by tuberculosis. Thousands become consumptive by reason of their weakened powers of resistance, due to improper nourishment, unsanitary conditions in their homes, and too long hours of labour.

In the hospitals which are devoted to patients from New York the following *régime* is in force :—

The temperature of the hospital is seldom above 60 degrees ; there are nine hours of sleep, and the patients eat nine times a day :—

At 6 a.m., a breakfast of cereals, bread and butter, coffee and beefsteak or poached eggs.

At 8 a.m., cod-liver oil, with whiskey or sherry.

At 10 a.m., egg-nog.

At 12 m., dinner, consisting of soup, beef, or mutton, potatoes, another vegetable, and bread.

At 2 p.m., cod-liver oil and plenty of sherry.

At 3 p.m., beef tea.

At 4 p.m., egg-nog.

At 5 p.m., supper of pudding, a soft-boiled egg, bread and butter, tea.

At 8 p.m., hot or cold milk.

RECORD OF A CURED CONSUMPTIVE.

The *Pall Mall Magazine* contains "a message of hope on the cure of consumption, by one who has been cured." He begins by saying that consumption cost us, during the Boer war, eighteen times as many lives as fell in battle. He points out that, contrary to popular opinion, the tubercle is not an animal but is a low form of plant life. He tells of his experience of the fresh air treatment in a sanatorium which he does not name, but which is located in the Highlands of Scotland. On entering, he was ordered to bed, and kept in bed until the fever passed. His chest was examined by the Röntgen rays and a skiagram taken, which shows the diseased portion darker than the healthy part. The sputum is either rendered innocuous by carbolic acid, or carefully preserved for examination in the research laboratory, the only one in connection with any British sanatorium. On being free from fever, the patient's breathing capacity was tested by means of a spirometer, and he was allowed to take walks graduated according to his growing strength. He bears this witness :—

I know of over forty who during the past two and a half years have successfully passed through the treatment of this institution alone, and who are following their old vocations in life. Of course these are very varied—including as they do more than one representative of the nobility, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, military and naval officers, bankers, stock-brokers, land-agents, etc.

His message is :—

Tuberculosis is curable by open-air methods of treatment, completely so in a large proportion of cases. The earlier the disease comes under the treatment the greater the prospect of complete cure being ultimately obtained. But at almost any stage the treatment properly carried out under the best conditions affords a very appreciable measure of relief, and secures for the patient a certain alleviation of his condition.

He objects to the "enormous stuffing" practised in some German sanatoria, and insists on the need of scientific supervision under good climatic conditions.

The *Arena* for May is largely taken up with a rather barren discussion on Mormonism. Colonel William Hemstreet, writing on "The Problem of the Blacks," suggests that Congress should vote a hundred million dollars to buy small farms in Cuba, and transport thither the surplus black population of the South.

"PROSPERITY-SHARING."

"THE New Gospel of Wealth" is the name given by J. K. Colford, in the *Sunday Strand*, to what he saw and heard at Port Sunlight. To his inquiry as to the motive of all these helpful enterprises Mr. Lever, the founder of that model village, replied :—

I do not consider it a philanthropic undertaking. Charity is most properly resented by every true workman. I do not believe in profit-sharing, but I do believe in prosperity-sharing. I feel most profoundly that when greater prosperity comes to me my workpeople ought to share it in a way that will make their lives cleaner, happier, more prosperous and contented. Any outlay on my part that will give the employé a greater interest in his work and make him a better man is a paying outlay and becomes a sound business system.

I hold that labour has no claim to profit-sharing, because it is unable to take any part in loss-sharing, yet it has a claim to a share in that prosperity which its industry has helped to create—for prosperity-sharing is entirely distinct from profit-sharing. In our family life the whole household shares in prosperity with the head of the house, but no division of profits is made. Such sharing of prosperity makes life easier, better, brighter, and higher for all the household, but profit-sharing would produce conditions of criticism, complaints, and dissatisfaction which would destroy the comfort, happiness, and stability of the whole household. Let us recognise the family brotherhood of labour, and introduce closer bonds between capital, management, and labour than a mere bald contract for wages. Let us socialise and Christianise business relations. Let us candidly and truthfully admit that labour has an honest and truthful claim to a share in prosperity, and that by recognising such a claim capital will gain immensely, whilst the difficulties and responsibilities of management will be enormously reduced. Prosperity-sharing must not degenerate into charity or philanthropy, but the object must be the increased success of the undertaking with increased prosperity for all connected with it. In short, I define prosperity-sharing to be to create increased prosperity by common effort sufficient to provide a share of it for labour, and also to enlarge the prosperity of capital and management.

Mr. Lever adds :—

A man can't cut himself up into slices for sixty years and make money, and then devote ten years to distributing it. He must live the right kind of a life, and help the people to live the right kind of a life as he goes along.

Mr. Lever's own practice is to meet claims as they come. Asked what joy he got out of life, Mr. Lever replied :—

I have passed beyond the stage of joy and reached the stage of satisfaction, and I find satisfaction only when I have wrought some useful work. I have had the whole of the givings of years returned to me as though God had said to me, "Here is your money back again, I don't want it."

THE *Cosmopolitan* for May opens with an illustrated article on the British Parcels Post, by Mr. Henniker Heaton. It is written brightly. Mr. Heaton gives some amusing facts as to the now abolished privilege of "franking" :—

When "franking," or free postage, was allowed to members of Parliament and others, the privilege was sometimes sublet for three hundred pounds a year, the member signing all letters and parcels brought to him by his paymaster. On one occasion the Honourable F. Dobree franked a grand pianoforte ; and a nurse and two cows were franked to our ambassador in Holland. Among other intercepted living creatures were three hundred and fifty leeches from abroad, live snakes, frogs, rats and a locust. By way of exemplifying legitimate, as against illegitimate, use of the service, I may mention that, in two days of December, one well-known London seedsman despatched seventy thousand parcels, paying eight hundred and seventy-five pounds (£875) in postage.

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ROYAL BRIDES AND THEIR NEW HOMES.

IN the *Girl's Realm* for June, Hélène Vacaresco writes on Royal princesses and their education. She observes that most queens are homesick for the land of their birth and the scenes of their girlhood. She mentions three exceptions; one is the present Queen of Sweden and Norway. She says:—

Besides Queen Sophia, we can find two other sovereigns in Europe who have never borne the scourge of *heimweh*, nor felt its bitter sting. These are, Queen Alexandra of England, and Margherita, Queen Dowager of Italy. "To me," says Queen Alexandra, "England is exactly like Denmark; yet when I am in Denmark I carry an English soul with me. There, I am astonished to be called a Danish Princess, though everyone knows how much I love Fredensborg, but it seems to me that I have been English first and afterwards become a Dane. I cannot imagine that there was a time when I was not English at all." These words struck me, as they came from a Queen who had come to England, at a very early epoch of her life it is true, but whom I believed to be a foreign Queen still. "Then Your Majesty has been spared the suffering that other Queens feel when they are totally unfamiliar with the customs, the sentiments, and sometimes the religion of a nation?" The Queen replied: "I have never known what it was not to be in perfect harmony and communion with the people of this land. Their faith is my faith, their wishes and sorrows are my desires and my sorrows."

DO ROYALTIES EVER MARRY FOR LOVE?

The experience of the writer lends a tinge of pathos to her answer:—

Notwithstanding official sayings and newspaper articles and all the number of moving little anecdotes which are set afloat as soon as the marriage of a Royal Princess is announced, love marriages are scarce in Royal families, and perhaps we might even go so far as to say that Princes and Princesses never marry for love.

I once heard a very clever and terse remark made by one of the loveliest Crown Princesses in Europe. She was mentioning the terrible lot of absurdities and unnecessary comments which surround Royal marriages, and she exclaimed: "How many centuries will it take people to understand that we scarcely know our future husband before the betrothal; our marriages are quite like a lesson of geography. The map is set before us, and if the country where we have to live is a small one, all the advantages of a good neighbourhood are displayed—if it is a great realm our parents make us appreciate all the extent of territory; we learn the immense number of the inhabitants, then we are made to remember every outline of lake or mountain long before we are fully aware whether the Prince who will give us a crown has a snub nose or an aquiline, whether he is fair or dark, stupid or intelligent. But have you ever heard anyone allow that a Prince is stupid?"

The writer ventures on this oracular prediction:—

Morganatic marriages will in the long run prove a strong menace to the future of Royal Princesses, and in some twenty years Europe may expect to see American heiresses seize crowns and sceptres with the same firm grasp as they have seized coronets. Queen Victoria sometimes spoke loudly in favour of morganatic alliances, and declared that she had never seen any great misfortune brought upon Royal families by such marriages.

THE ORIGIN OF PUNCH AND JUDY.

MISS AGNES H. BROWN traces in the *Girl's Realm* for June the pedigree of Punch and Judy. She says that there are a variety of explanations, but this is the one which she prefers:—

The Italian dramatist, Galiani, gives a most interesting and very probable account of our hero's origin. At the commencement of the seventeenth century, strolling bands of comedians were in the habit of travelling in Italy from town to town, giving

performances called "Comedies of Art," in which, though the scenes were arranged and the plot drawn out, the actual dialogue was left to the actors to supply extempore. According to Galiani, a company of these strolling comedians arrived one evening in the town of Accera at the time of the vintage. They met a band of villagers returning from the vineyards, and at once began to try their wit on them, cutting jokes and carrying on a bantering conversation. One of the vintagers, called Puccio d'Aniello, remarkable for a very large nose and grotesque appearance, proved himself to be the wittiest of his companions, and at length fairly got the better of the comedians, to whose minds it suddenly occurred that a character like d'Aniello would prove very attractive on the stage. They accordingly offered him an engagement on the spot, which he at once accepted. This arrangement proved most profitable to both parties, d'Aniello's brilliant wit drawing crowded houses wherever the comedians went. After his death his place was taken by another man, equally clever, who assumed his name—softened into "Polecenella"—and also his manner and costume, with a mask which perpetuated the peculiar features of the vintager. "Polecenella" was through a course of time corrupted into "Punchinella," from which we derive our word "Punch." Punch, then, first appeared on the stage as a living man, and it was only after his name and fame had been in this way well established, that he became a puppet, and although there is no actual certainty in the matter, it is supposed that this change took place in his native land. A puppet he certainly was when he arrived on our shores.

He arrived in this country in the reign of Charles II., when puppet shows were at the height of their popularity. The national tendency which M. Taine found at its height in the tragedy of "Hamlet" seems to have given its own tragic, not to say brutal, tinge to the original drama of Punch. Miss Brown says:—

Mr. Punch's character, I regret to say, degenerated considerably after his arrival in England. From being a merely noisy, blustering fellow, full of fun and merriment, he became a cold-blooded murderer, committing those paternal and conjugal enormities with which we are all familiar. The drama of Punch and Judy in its present form is not of very ancient origin. According to Mr. Payne Collier it dates from somewhere towards the close of the eighteenth century. In a ballad, not older than 1790, we find the first consecutive account of the adventures of Punch and Judy.

THE GIRLS' GAME OF STOOLBALL.

THE name is not attractive, but the game seems to have its fascination. Blundell Browne, in the *Girl's Realm* for June, finds it mentioned in Poor Robin's Almanack for 1740, and traces it further back under the name of Bittle-Battle. Bittle is the West Sussex name for the milk-bowl, and he finds the origin of the game in the milkmaid defending her stool as wicket with her milk bowl as bat. From this germ the game has developed:—

The bat is shaped like a large wooden ping-pong racquet, and should not be more than 7½ inches in diameter; the wickets are boards, one foot square, mounted on stakes, the top of the wicket being 4 feet 8 inches from the ground; the distance between them is 16 yards. The bowling crease is 10 yards from the striker's wicket; the bowler must bowl the ball, not throw it or jerk it. The striker is out, only if the ball hits the face of the wicket; no stumping is allowed. On all points for which there are no special rules the laws of cricket, as far as possible, hold good for Stoolball also.

Sussex is as yet the only stoolball county in England. It seems a pity that its use should be so restricted. Any healthy game for girls ought to be encouraged.

"VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE."

A PLEA FOR LITERATURE FOR "ADULTS."

MR. H. G. WELLS, whose articles on "Mankind in the Making" continue to supply an inexhaustible fund of ideas and suggestions, contributes to the *Fortnightly* for June his eighth paper under the title of "The Cultivation of the Imagination"—a more correct title, he admits, would be "Sex and the Imagination"—and he deals with this very difficult subject in a very original way. As he is dealing with mankind in the making he addresses himself to the question as to what has to be done in order to instruct our young people in the mysteries of life. He points out that at the present moment, what with the unlimited license of the press and of hoardings, the sexual consciousness of a great proportion of our young people is awakened by the imparting of knowledge in the basest and vulgarist of colouring, knowledge without the antiseptic quality of heroic interpretation—debased, suggestive, diseased, and contagious knowledge. Mr. Wells thinks that in a sanely-ordered State something should be done to suppress the first introduction of knowledge as to the facts of sex to the youthful mind as affairs of nodding and winking, of artful innuendo and scuffles in the dark.

THE WORST FORM OF EDUCATION.

The halfpenny or penny comic papers, the bill-stickers, the pantomime writers, and the music-hall artist all combine to introduce knowledge of this kind in the very worst possible way. Mr. Wells declares himself unhesitatingly on the side of the Puritans in so far as they advocate the expurgation of bookstalls, hoardings, and general publicity. But he would, on the other hand, have no restrictions placed on the circulation of literature for adults. Fortunately, very few young people have money to spend on books, hence if it were made a criminal offence to publish periodicals or books containing adult matter, or adult illustrations at a low price, the effect would be to shut out and bar a torrent of formulating, debasing suggestion. He would apply the same rule to theatres.

NO HORRIFYING SURPRISES.

His conclusion is as follows:—

Let us leave nothing doubtful upon one point; the suppression of stimulus must not mean the suppression of knowledge. There are things that young people should know, and know clearly and fully, before they are involved in the central drama of life, in the serious business of love. There should be no horrifying surprises. Sane, clear, matter-of-fact books, setting forth clearly the broad facts of health and life, the existence of certain dangers, should come their way. In this matter books, I would insist, have a supreme value. The printed word may be such a quiet counsellor. It is so impersonal.

Restriction alone is not half this business. It is inherent in the purpose of things that these young people should awaken sexually, and in some manner and somewhere that awakening must come. To ensure they do not awaken too soon or in a fetid atmosphere among ugly surroundings is not enough. They cannot awaken in a void. An ignorance kept beyond nature may corrupt into ugly secrecies, into morose and sinister seclusions, worse than the evils we have suppressed. Let them awaken as their day comes, in a sweet, large room.

A VITAL QUESTION FOR FRANCE.

TO the *Revue de Paris* an anonymous writer contributes a courageous and sensible article on a question which is, after all, one of vital interest to France—the health of her army. The paper is significantly headed "The Mortality in the Army," and it is the writer's object to discuss and to discover why the French army suffers from a far greater mortality each year than does the German army. As was the case in the late South African War, during the Terrible Year (1870-71) France lost many more soldiers by death from disease than on the battlefield; for while the Germans during the same months only lost some five hundred men from small-pox, *twenty-three thousand Frenchmen* fell victims to the same dread disease. During the last twenty-five years typhoid fever has been the great curse of the French army; but of late tuberculosis has also made terrible ravages, owing, it is thought, to the increase of drunkenness in a nation which used to pride itself on its extreme sobriety.

UN SOUND RECRUITS.

The writer points out that many young men utterly unfit for such a life as that of a soldier in a French garrison town are now passed into the army, partly because the doctors to whom are confided the medical examination of recruits are nervously afraid of appearing to perform acts of favouritism, partly because the numbers must be kept up. But if the account here given of French garrison life be true, small wonder that even those young men who enlist in perfectly sound health are apt to contract deadly disease. During the last fifteen years everything has been done to make the army larger, and yet during that same period no provision has been made to cope with the numbers who have been gradually added to each Army Corps, and it often happens that whole regiments of soldiers shiver in winter and perspire in summer, their dwelling being any kind of old farm building near the regular barracks which the Government is able to hire at small cost. Again and again the spending of a few thousand pounds on new, airy, and clean barracks has at once transformed a regiment which was noted for being constantly in hospital into being able to show a clean bill of health.

INSANITARY BARRACKS.

Again and again, in towns of which the inhabitants have been perfectly healthy, there have been in the military quarters terrible outbreaks of what are supposed to be water-borne diseases. At Arras, in the year 1900, influenza swept the garrison, while the town folk remained quite free from this modern plague. In one matter only can the German soldier reasonably envy his French brother: no Frenchman would put up with the inferior food and with the small quantity of nourishment with which the German soldier is content.

Some particulars are given concerning the composition of the French Army Medical Corps. There is only one doctor provided for each five hundred men, while in Germany there are, roughly speaking, two for the same number.

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THE PICTURES OF 1903.

THE NEW GALLERY.

THE most remarkable portrait, and, indeed, the most remarkable picture at the New Gallery this year, appears to be M. Jean Boldini's "James McNeil Whistler." In the notice of the Exhibition in the *Art Journal* for June Mr. Frank Rinder thus refers to the new picture and to M. Boldini's supremacy as a portrait painter:—

The sixteenth Summer Exhibition at the New Gallery contains 384 pictures and drawings, against 309 a year ago. Foremost among the absentees is Mr. Sargent. If a generalisation be permissible, the Exhibition, taken all in all, does not rise above the general level; the impression is that of a show containing many works capably executed, a few—some of them prominently hung—technically inefficient, imaginatively void, three or four genuine achievements.

Not alone the most remarkable portrait in the present show, but one of the most astonishing "performances" in paint for long seen in this country, is No. 271. Visitors have no need to refer to the catalogue, for each recognises Mr. James McNeil Whistler—nervous, alert almost to the point of feverishness, half-disdainful and altogether amazing. The picture, dated 1897, and exhibited at the Salon, is from the brush of M. Jean Boldini, born in Italy, but a Parisian by virtue of long residence. Not every artist would dare to portray Mr. Whistler. M. Boldini's courage has been rewarded. He has been moved to a vehemence that sweeps all before it; he is brilliantly epigrammatic. It is difficult to conceive of dexterity, concision, audacity of a kind, being carried farther; we are borne along at express speed.

M. Boldini, with the *finesse* which characterises the butterfly, symbol of his sitter, verges on the domain of the caricaturist, which yet he avoids; the swirl of his brushwork—observe the restlessness of the floor—is almost baffling, but there is a point of repose; the sincerities are assailed but not violated; the picture is a challenge. There is but one note of positive colour; the red button, indicative of French honour accorded to Mr. Whistler. The chair is grey, the background brownish; for the rest, all is black and white. The mass of dark curls which stray low over the fine forehead are tumultuous; the moustache is fierce; the pose, we feel assured, is as true as it is fitting.

Two details should be carefully noted; the splendidly rendered eyeglass, held without effort in the right eye, and the top hat. I can recall no such triumphantly pictorialised silk hat as this, the deep band preventing over-obtrusiveness of sheeny surfaces. It serves at once as the point of rest, of suavity, of graciousness. Remove all Mr. Whistler's own accomplishments, and we should still be indebted to him for thus sitting to M. Boldini; no one could have taken his place.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. A. L. Baldry, who writes in the June number of the *Art Journal*, is not enthusiastic about this year's Royal Academy Exhibition. He says:—

Perhaps the best way of summing up the characteristics of this gathering of nearly nineteen hundred pictures, drawings, and pieces of sculpture is to say that it proves how capably the artists of the present day can execute works not worth doing. There is no lack of good drawing, of clever brushwork, and of general efficiency in craftsmanship; there is ample evidence, indeed, that the art schools have been very successful during the last few years in turning out painters who have a correct understanding of technical processes; but unless the Academy is to be regarded merely as a place for the display of school exercises, this completeness of mechanism does not quite justify the exhibition. Some signs of intelligence, of perception that technique is only a means to an end, would be very welcome; and anything like a marked tendency to avoid the track which has been beaten hard by generations of plodders would be really refreshing.

Unfortunately, the most careful search does not reveal many

hidden beauties in the show. The little that is excellent in it can be discovered almost at a glance, and the mass that is not good enough for particular praise nor bad enough for serious condemnation does not become any more exhilarating on closer acquaintance. Anyhow, it may be conceded that there are not many absolutely incompetent performances which excite ridicule by their want of even a rudimentary perception of artistic principles, and those there are come almost exclusively from certain members of the Academy who have outlived their faculties. More failures, however, might be permitted if there were more striking successes at the head of the list; it is the dead level of complacent mediocrity that is so monotonous.

ACADEMY PORTRAITS.

WRITING on the Royal Academy in the *Magazine of Art* for June, Mr. M. H. Spielmann says:—

Portraiture is generally the favourite section, as it is the most generally understood. Its merits are most easily recognised by those unskilled in painting, and it has ever been the favourite art with the public, for while commanding human sympathy, it unites the historical document and the artistic utterance. This section, it must be admitted, contains some of the most interesting work at the Academy.

Among the most acceptable and the most unexpected is the portrait of Lady Aird, by Mr. Frank Dicksee, in which, abandoning for once his more decorative method, he has given an admirably reticent portrait of a lady seated in her boudoir, in which the painting of the head could hardly be excelled, and the rendering of the numerous accessories and of the interior is distinguished by an ease and looseness of handling which is in delightful contrast with some of the work with which the artist has usually been identified.

On the other hand, Mr. Sargent scarcely maintains his great position. His portraits, of course, are admirable, because they are "Sargent's," but he has neither produced an important composition, such as the two groups of last year, nor startled us with any such miracle of painting as we have almost come to expect from him. He is scarcely to be congratulated on the likeness of Lord Cromer, or on the presentation of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain—a picture which seems to have given him infinite trouble, displaying, too, an indecision in the head, and a lack of transparency in colour, to which we are quite unaccustomed at his hands. Mr. Shannon is also lacking in the brilliancy which distinguished him a year ago. Professor von Herkomer is always at his best in the rendering of "types." Vivid character he delights in, and such he has given us in Sir Hermann Weber.

We must look among the outsiders for canvases which, while yielding little to those of their elders, will, in some cases, command more general attention. In this section is the surprise of the exhibition, and the triumph belongs mainly to Mr. Furse. The most noteworthy is a dual portrait called "The Return from the Ride," representing in life-size a lady walking by the side of a mounted hatless youth. This work is finely designed, ably drawn, vigorously carried out, good and original in colour, a strong and remarkable achievement, which by itself would mark the Royal Academy of 1903.

These, after all, are but a few of the leading portraits in the exhibition. It is not exactly "a portrait Academy," yet we cannot but recognise that this section is a strong one, and we may well ask ourselves whether any other exhibition in Europe can produce a more serious series of exercises in the rendering of character.

THE excavation of Gezer, carried on by the Palestine Exploration Fund, is described in an interesting manner in the *Sunday at Home* by Mr. R. A. Stewart Macalister. The remains of seven periods of occupation, stretching from an immense antiquity to the Maccabean Age, have so far been recognised. The earliest inhabitants were cave-dwellers of a non-Semitic race, who inhabited Palestine about 3000 B.C. Next came the Amorites, whose disposal of the dead and infant sacrifices have now come to light. Next came the Canaanites.

A TRIAL FOR SORCERY.

In the second May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Pierre de Ségur writes the first of a series of articles on the sensational trial of the Marshal of Luxembourg for sorcery towards the end of the seventeenth century. This first instalment consists of some fifty pages, and it is impossible here to do more than briefly indicate its character. The Marshal of Luxembourg was sent to the Bastille on January 24th, 1680. The news created the profoundest astonishment, the Marshal being then the greatest soldier in France, whose victories had brought peace and glory to his country. Only the day before an exchange of presents with Louis XIV. had testified that he was high in favour at Court. The King well understood the danger of publicity, and he quickly rang down the curtain on the scene.

DEMONOLOGY AND WITCHCRAFT.

The execution of the Marquise de Brinvilliers had spread throughout Paris a kind of panic. The fear of secret poisonings destroyed the love of families, the father suspected the son and the mother her daughter; and the prevalence of poisoning was complicated with sorcery, midnight practices, and demoniac rites, as to the practical effect of which no one dared to express a doubt. Alchemists, seers, and charlatans of all kinds multiplied in the depths of the capital. Paris thought of nothing but predictions of the future, secrets of beauty for women, love philtres, talismans for winning at play or for becoming invulnerable, secret means of revenging oneself, timely help for impatient heirs-at-law, and so on.

THE "BURNING CHAMBER."

In fact, the evil was so widespread that a Court was established to deal with it. It was called the *Chambre Ardente*, because it sat in a chamber hung with black and lighted only by flambeaux and torches. The Court began to sit only about nine months before the arrest of the Marshal. A deep mystery surrounded its proceedings. It was a splendid opportunity for the enemies of the Marshal. His military genius seems hardly to have weighed with his contemporaries, who probably did not realise all that the country owed to him. At Court his bitter tongue and his unscrupulous ambition made him generally detested, while the *bourgeoisie* were offended by his cynicism, the unrestrained licence of his speech, and his abandoned morals. Moreover, the cruelties attributed to him in Holland threw a kind of legend of blood round his name. Besides all this, Luxembourg possessed an eager curiosity and thirst for knowledge, combined with a bold and adventurous spirit, which had undoubtedly led him to taste the delights of forbidden science of all kinds. There is even a story that on one occasion, a prophetess having succeeded in raising the Prince of Darkness for his entertainment, Luxembourg treated his visitor so roughly that, to the astonishment of the company, Satan fell on his knees and humbly begged for mercy!

The *Chambre Ardente* was not long in setting to work. One woman was burnt to death and two female poisoners were sent to the scaffold, while a fourth woman was released by death in the midst of her judicial torturings.

HOW THE MARSHAL WENT TO THE BASTILLE.

It was arranged with the King that the Marshal was to repair to the Bastille voluntarily, to save him from the degradation of being conducted thither by force. Attended only by one valet, he drove into Paris. On the way he met Madame de Montespan, and they had a short conversation, of which unfortunately there is no record. What a dramatic meeting of those two people, once so powerful, and now in sight of their fall! The Marshal continued his journey to the Bastille, and only stopped at the Jesuit church in the Rue St. Antoine, where he observed to one of the Fathers: "I abandoned God, and God has abandoned me to men." He entered the chapel, knelt, prayed, and shed tears. At the Bastille he found that the Governor did not expect him, and was astounded to see so distinguished a visitor. The Marshal, however, satisfied his scruples by showing him the *lettre de cachet* which he had brought with him in his pocket. On the first day the Marshal was well housed, but afterwards, by the order of Louvois, he was transferred to a horrible dungeon; and here M. de Ségur leaves him for the time being, having certainly aroused the keenest curiosity in his readers.

"The Wireless Wizard."

UNDER this heading Mr. P. T. McGrath tells, in the *Young Man*, the story of Marconi and his work. He pronounces the great inventor "quite unspoiled, as simple and unaffected as a schoolboy." He is, however, of specially nervous temperament, "worrying as much over a missing slipper as over a defective installation." He speaks English, French, and Italian with equal fluency, but he is to all intents practically an Englishman, although legally a subject of the Italian King. He regards the science of electricity as yet in its infancy. He anticipates a development which will do more to wipe out the Atlantic than any human device yet known:—

Quite recently he has invented a "magnetic detector," an instrument which has taken the place of the old and familiar "coherer" with its electrodes and nickel fittings. The new contrivance permits of much faster work, and he now looks forward to being soon able to send two hundred words a minute, or about three times as fast as the cables. This will bring about a tremendous increase in the bulk of the business done and a corresponding reduction in the rates, and he speaks of a cent a word as the ruling rate for wireless messages within a reasonable period. "Then," he says, "we shall see the wireless telegraph used instead of the mails for more than half the personal correspondence that now passes between Europe and America, and the rate so low as to bring this accessory within the reach of everyone."

TOM GALLON, the novelist, is sketched in the *Young Man*. His career has been one long fight with difficulties, his chief difficulty now being ill-health. He has had to lie on his back, an invalid, forbidden to exert himself, and dictates his stories to his sister.

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BORIS SARAOFF,

THE EMANCIPATOR OF MACEDONIA.

In the *Idler* is told the story of the president of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, Boris Saroff, and his work against the Turks:—

In 1899 Boris Saroff became the president of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee. At once that organisation, previously a loose union of many branches under many leaders, became solidified, systematised, and menacing. Its head was in Sofia, in free Bulgaria. Its arms, always *en rapport* with the head, were in every Macedonian village where there were Bulgarians and the hope of freedom from the Turk. . . .

Saroff is a young man. He was born thirty years ago in the Turkish village of Ljubjechovo. His inheritance, from generations of Bulgarian ancestors, was hate of Turkish tyranny and the example of many forefathers who had fought against it futilely. When he was five years old he saw his father and grandfather dragged from home in chains by the Bashi-Bazouks, lashed and imprisoned, on a charge of treason.

BEGINNINGS OF REVOLUTION.

Saroff went through military training with the Bulgarian army as a private and as a lieutenant, in order to fit himself for his life-work:—

In 1895 Saroff was ready to begin the vendetta he had sworn and which was to assume at length such ominous proportions. In July he gathered together eighty young men, crossed the Macedonian border and descended all unexpectedly upon the town of Melnik. His maiden manoeuvres would have done credit to a veteran. He cut the telegraph lines, overpowered the guard of the Turkish prefecture, turned the Bulgarian prisoners out of the gaol and threw the Turkish prefect in. The Turkish garrison of one hundred sallied out and half of them were killed, while the other half fled. Then Saroff burned Melnik's government buildings and gracefully disappeared into the mountain passes as several regiments of Moslem horse and foot came headlong on the scene. Thus the Turkish Government first heard of Saroff.

THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

As soon as Saroff became president of the inner council of the Revolutionary Committee—

he established a policy in two parts for fighting the Turk. The first principle was that a guerilla war must be waged tirelessly, in which all Macedonia should be finally forced to join. But a guerilla war against the Turks would never reach anywhere of itself. Therefore the second principle followed: that the Balkans must be embroiled and mutilated in such a shocking way that the Powers would be forced to attend to the Turk. This is the principle which is desperate and relentless, and which wounds Macedonia as deeply as it wounds the Turk. It has been named "Saroffism" in Europe. Its only excuse is fierce enthusiasm for liberty, but it is for liberty bought at a price as heavy to the Christian as to the Moslem.

Saroff began at once, in 1899, on elaborate plans for the realisation of his vendetta against the Turks. He perfected the system of committee agents and spies through Macedonia, and instilled the principle which has since made him and his organisation so shadowy and sinister that the machine must move always in the dark.

DEATH TO THE TURKS!

At last all was ready, and despite the precautions taken in Constantinople and Macedonia, Saroff threw down the glove:—

The border passes forthwith gave up armed guerilla bands, which sallied nimbly down into Macedonia and opened their campaign in Saroff's pre-presidential style of strike and get away. His bands slipped through Monastir Vilayet, only visible when they swooped down in forays on Turkish towns. Villagers of Zelenitche were beaten by a Turkish prefect and forty Bashi-

Bazouks, who thought they could thus learn the whereabouts of certain Saroff raiders. Later they ran into the revolutionists, who in four hours' fighting killed them to a man.

Saroff's committee used the general disturbance to pass rifles over the border. New commandoes were armed and sent down among the Turkish villages.

SARAOFF'S AIMS AND METHODS.

Not content with the mere killing of Turks, Saroff is anxious to draw the attention of Europe to the Balkans, and for this more doubtful measures are necessary. Not content with the abduction of Miss Stone, the Revolutionary Committee knows how to fill the newspapers with horror:—

If the Powers would not notice Turkey's atrocities in Macedonia, Saroff would manufacture atrocities that they would look at. This is the dark chapter in the man's history. Indeed, he succeeded so well that he became the Sultan's scapegoat in his periodic denials of inhumanity. When a peculiarly brutal outbreak takes place against the Christians to-day, the Turks are as likely as not to say, "It is Saroff's men, who will pretend, of course, that it was we who did it." While the Turks are no more humane to-day than they were when the Bulgarian consuls made out their list of atrocities, the Saroff Committee is not guiltless of exciting them to murder and rape and plunder. It is not that the Macedonian Committee is directly responsible for Turkish atrocities, but that by striking the Turks through their non-combatants and their religion, they have roused them to retaliate the more cruelly.

Mr. Gladstone as a Second-Hand Book Buyer.

ONE of the most interesting things in the *Leisure Hour* for June is contributed by the Rev. J. P. Hobson. It is entitled "Mr. Gladstone in the Second-Hand Bookshop." It gives facsimiles of a post-card and letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Salkeld, formerly of Orange Street, Bloomsbury. Here is a characteristic incident of the great mind which was never too great to overlook trifles. The rule was that when a bill was delivered Mr. Gladstone promptly returned the money less 10 per cent. discount:—

On one occasion, at a time of great political pressure, Mr. Gladstone had come up from Hawarden to attend a Cabinet Council meeting, and called in at Mr. Salkeld's, clad in his well-known grey coat, on his way from the station. He walked up to the table, put down some money to pay an account which was due, and took up the change which had been given, allowing for 10 per cent. discount. He appeared to be pre-occupied, and left the shop without making any remarks as he often did. Five minutes had scarcely elapsed when the old statesman, on whose shoulders sat the burden of an empire, appeared again, and walking up to the table, laid down the money given as discount, saying, "I am not entitled to this, the bill is nearly six months old."

It was in this bookshop that the convenient interchange of postage and receipt stamp is said to have arisen.

On another occasion, when Mr. Gladstone went to pay a bill, Mr. Salkeld had no receipt stamp by him. Mr. Gladstone said, "Why not use an ordinary penny stamp? it pays just the same amount to the revenue—put one on." This was done; no evil consequences followed. Shortly after this the postage and receipt stamp were made one. This change probably took its origin from this circumstance.

G. SETON VALENTINE writes very entertainingly in the *Strand Magazine* on the submarine geography of the Atlantic Ocean. It will surprise many to know that at one time at least, during the voyage from England to America, the liner is only seventy yards from the land—directly beneath its keel.

THE AMERICAN WORKMAN.

FROM AN ENGLISH WORKMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

AN English workman, who has spent a number of years in American shops, contributes a most interesting article to *Page's Magazine* for June, giving his view—probably a rather biased one—of America and the American workman. He says that he has considerably less admiration for America and more respect for England than before he went out.

THE EMPLOYERS.

On first acquaintance, American shops, and America generally, have a charm for almost everyone, and it depends on a man's temperament whether he falls permanently in with it or becomes hostile. I was struck favourably first with the genial and courteous manner of the employers. Next I found they were always like it with strangers. Then I found they were practically on a level with the men, and expected to be spoken to in the same familiar way, and took it quite as a matter of course if their word was distrusted, or if they were abused or threatened.

There is more liberty in American shops, but :—

Asking favours, especially of one's superior, seems to go against the American grain. The usual way of getting anything is to boldly assert that you are going to take it, or do it, and then wait and see what effect the assertion has, and be guided accordingly.

BOASTFULNESS AND BRAG.

One noticeable thing in American shops is the importance attached to ideas, even of the most trivial nature. Things that here would be devised in the ordinary routine of work and discarded again seem to be looked upon as we should look upon really great inventions or discoveries. Possibly the American manner has something to do with this. As a nation we are boastful, but the American eclipses us completely in brag and ignorance of other countries. This latter is rather remarkable when we consider how largely the population there is made up of immigrants from Europe.

The writer could not perceive that the British workman in America was superior to the native. A first-class American was second to none. "As a man the Americanised Englishman didn't strike me favourably; he was only an imitation."

"NOTICE."

There is very little confidence amongst the men. Each man for himself seems to be the rule. The method of giving and getting notice is peculiar :—

When the employer had not enough work to keep a man going, he would never tell him so in a straightforward manner, but find some trifle to pick a quarrel about, and the man, understanding what was meant, would throw the job up himself.

The writer never saw a man leave anywhere without either an open quarrel about some trifle, or else a sudden coolness on both sides after notice was given. Notice is seldom given until the last moment, and the man does practically no work after getting it :—

One characteristic of the American workman which is noticed immediately is the peculiar style of speech. It has rather a charm at first to the English ear, and many of the expressions seem original and appropriate. Actually, however, originality is one of the things that is wanting in American speech. These expressions are used so constantly and exclusively that they become nauseating.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

The American workman has a higher standard of living than the English :—

He dresses better, and lives in a better house. Comparatively

few men care to go through the streets from work with dirty face and hands and clothes. In some cases they make an entire change night and morning in the shop, so that outside they are as well dressed as a business man.

The American can be hard and relentless, and in a quarrel he is bitter. He is extremely sociable, but with less of the underlying sweetness and good humour that pervade English life. Individually, he is as good a friend as any man, but only within a limited circle. Keep him at a distance, and he will not hesitate to take any advantage which he thinks it safe to do.

Of recent years employment in America is, if anything, more difficult to obtain than here, especially during the slack time :—

In past times employment could be obtained without much difficulty, and wages, though lower actually, had a higher purchasing power. The older residents remember this, and feel that, as employees, their conditions are getting steadily harder, and less worth boasting about. They feel that they are working not so much for themselves or their country's benefit, as for a few hundred millionaires at the top. Unlike the working people of most other countries, they do not look upon the men on top as their superiors.

The Story of "Rule, Britannia."

WRITING in the *Strand Magazine* of the romance of some celebrated songs, Mr. Ramsay deals with "Rule, Britannia," written by James Thomson, "whose 'Seasons' is one of our standard odes." The song caught on immensely. Dr. Arne composed the music, and the song formed part of a masque in honour of the accession of George I. :—

The Jacobites sang the air to words of their own. One of the Jacobite choruses ran thus :—

Rise, Britannia! Britannia, rise and fight,
Restore your injured monarch's right.

Another of their parodies commenced with the following :—

Britannia, rouse at Heaven's commands,
And crown thy native Prince again.

It is a curious fact that when "Rule, Britannia" is sung the majority of those joining in the chorus will persist in changing the command, "Britannia, Rule the Waves!" into the assertion, "Britannia Rules the Waves."

The Ultimate Motive of Ruskin.

MR. W. G. COLLINGWOOD, companion of John Ruskin on several of his tours, writes in *Good Words* on Ruskin's cash-book, as he calls his travel note-book. His intimacy with the master gives a special importance to this verdict :—

Without keeping constantly before one's mind his passionate love of scenery, it is impossible to put a right estimate on much that he has written. There are comparatively few people whose chief pleasure is in taking a walk and looking at the country, without any notion of sport or games to eke out the interest. It is true that he sketched and wrote, but his pleasure was in seeing. It was his admiration of Nature that had brought him to admire Art in his youth, and I think it is not too much to say that Art was always a secondary thing to him personally. The desire to see Art healthily and nobly practised made him study the life of a craftsman and the craftsman's surroundings, spiritual and material. The material needs of Victorian society pressed upon him "Unto this Last" and "St. George"; the spiritual needs drove him back upon ancient religious ideals, "The Queen of the Air" and "St. Benedict." All these various strands of thought were closely woven together in his life, but from the beginning to the end the love for natural scenery was the core of the cable.

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CAUSES OF CANCER.

DR. ALFRED WOLFF writes in the *Nineteenth Century* on the increase of cancer. In England, deaths from cancer have risen from 67·6 per 100,000 living in 1890 to 82·8 in 1900. In 1900 nearly one in every twenty deaths was caused by cancer, and rather more than one in every 12 of deaths over 35 years of age. An increase of more than 30 per cent. during ten years is recorded in Prussia, Holland, and Norway. The writer proceeds to draw important inferences from further figures of cancer mortality in different parts of France, Germany, and Austria.

CONTAGION.

(1) In all three countries, as in England, there are distinct areas of high cancer mortality, suggesting specific cause endemic in certain localities. The number of cancer cases in given streets or in what are known as cancer houses, and the exceptionally high death-rate from cancer among domestic servants and nurses are amongst the proofs of the contagious character of cancer. The writer expects that the micro-organisms to which cancer is due will before long be discovered. "It is fairly certain," he says, "that a prolonged exposure to the contagion is required for the production of the disease."

BEER-DRINKING.

(2) All districts of high cancer mortality are districts in which beer or cider is largely consumed. The writer says:—

The evidence appeared to be extremely convincing. In so far as there has been a real increase in the mortality, it may not improbably bear a direct relation to the increased consumption of beer in recent years. The amount consumed in the United Kingdom, which was twenty-seven gallons per head in 1885, was thirty-one and a half gallons in 1900; and in the German Empire the consumption rose in the same period from ninety to one hundred and twenty-five litres per head. In countries, such as Italy and Hungary, in which the consumption of beer is small, the mortality from carcinomatous disease is far below the average. In France, the fact has already been mentioned that beer is largely consumed in those departments in which the cancer-rate is exceptionally high (although cider also is here one of the staple drinks), and it may be pointed out that the rate is particularly low in many of those departments in the wine-growing districts in which beer is an unusual luxury.

In Germany, from a return lately made to Parliament, it appears that Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg are the three States showing the largest consumption of beer, and it will be seen that these all figure in the list of those having a high cancer rate. In Austria, Salzburg is stated to be the province in which most beer is consumed, followed at some distance by Bohemia and Upper and Lower Austria. In no country could any instance be discovered in which a large consumption of beer was accompanied by a low cancer mortality.

It is not alcohol that is the cause, but some other ingredient possibly found in the malt itself.

WELL-WOODED AND WELL-WATERED DISTRICTS!

(3) Cancer is most prevalent in well-wooded and well-watered districts. Sussex and Warwickshire, the best-wooded English counties, are amongst the most cancerous. These conclusions are confirmed by those of the United States of America which have compul-

sory registration of death. The converse of this conclusion is supplied by the fact that districts deprived of timber have few cases of cancer:—

In our own country, while Sussex and Warwickshire, and, it may be added, Devonshire, have an alarming number of deaths from malignant disease, the bare lands of the Black Country are among the lowest on the list; similarly, the death-rate from cancer in the West of Ireland, which has been almost entirely deforested, is extremely low. The facts on this point were everywhere so striking that they seemed to establish beyond question that a focus of cancer infection is to be found in regions abounding in woods and water.

The writer, in conclusion, urges that in the wooded districts the circle of inquiry should be narrowed until the exact spots can be found in which the disease is most persistent, and the kind of tree prevailing there noted. He also urges that every effort should be made to discover which constituent of beer it is that communicates the deadly influence.

The Thames and the Clyde—a Contrast.

THE *Magazine of Commerce* contains a very timely reminder by Mr. W. R. Lawson of the contrast between the Thames and the Clyde. With a great estuary, and a noble river, with the greatest aggregation of population to be found on the earth's surface, the Port of London is in the melancholy condition reported by the recent Royal Commission. This is the report of the Clyde:—

From the middle of the sixteenth century onward—a period of three centuries and a half—it has been blessed with an almost continuous *regime* of improvement. A comparatively short stretch of it—from the Albert Bridge to Newark Castle—is under the jurisdiction of the Clyde Navigation Trustees, but the labour bestowed on that eighteen-and-a-half miles of waterway is unparalleled. The expenditure on it up to and including 1900 was estimated at £7,000,000 sterling. In carrying out the plans of the trustees no less than twenty-three Acts of Parliament have had to be obtained. All the most eminent engineers of their day have been called into council. Survey after survey has been made of the river. Observations have been taken of the tides and currents, and of every change in the river-bed, for years back. Everything that has been systematically neglected on the Thames has been systematically studied on the Clyde. And there is the result, of which Glasgow may well be proud—a waterway for ocean ships right up into the heart of the city, created out of a long, shallow pool full of shoals and sandbanks.

This splendid work has virtually paid its own way. Since the present Trust was formed it has not cost Glasgow a penny.

To-day the bed of the Clyde between the Broomielaw and Port Glasgow, a distance of sixteen miles, varies from 19 feet to 22½ feet below average low water of spring tides.

The Clyde trustees have, in fact, converted this part of the river into a canal with a practically level bed and straight banks. In the process they have taken out *about* 60,000,000 yards of material. The exact quantity recorded from 1844 to the end of June 1900, was 56,591,000 cubic yards, of which four-fifths was taken out to sea and the other fifth was laid on the adjacent foreshores. The bed of the river where these dredgings have been carried on is now 20 to 29 feet lower than it was a century ago. Its increased value as a commercial channel may be seen from the fact that the draught of ships using it has doubled in the last eighty years. In 1821 the greatest draught recorded was 13½ feet; in 1841 it was 17 feet; in 1861, 19 feet; in 1871, 21 feet; in 1891, 23 feet; and in 1900, 26½ feet.

Something of the same kind of contrast could perhaps be drawn between the steam-boat facilities on the two rivers.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *American Monthly Review of Reviews* opens with a portrait of M. Lessar, Russia's Ambassador at Peking. Dr. Shaw, in "The Progress of the World," speculates as to Mr. Cleveland's political future. He says that Mr. Cleveland never stood higher in the esteem of the American public than to-day. His health is excellent, and his outlook upon affairs broader, calmer, and more philosophical than at any former period. Dr. Shaw thinks that the so-called "third-term tradition" will not weigh much against Mr. Cleveland's chances as candidate for the Presidency, but the opposition of Mr. Bryan and his friends would be so intense as to make his nomination improbable. The articles on the open-air treatment of consumption are dealt with elsewhere. Nonconformity is fully represented by Mr. Stead's article on "The Renaissance of Nonconformity" and by a paper by J. M. Buckley on "Wesley and the Wesleyan Movement." There is an article summarising Mr. J. B. Hatcher's reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia, from which it appears that Patagonia is a much-maligned country.

Commenting on the Manchurian question, Dr. Shaw makes the following very pointed observations in regard to the recent attempt to excite public opinion in the United States:—

The eminent Russian ambassador at Peking, M. Paul Lessar, is opposed to having Russia now assume responsibility for annexing and administering Manchuria, and he is supported by the most powerful of Russian statesmen, M. de Witte. General Kuropatkin, the war minister, doubtless favours a more aggressive Russian policy. The kind of agitation promoted last month by the British Government and Press, if persisted in, must lead Russia to prompt annexation, in which case the United States would lose her present trade advantages there, unless a special commercial treaty were made with Russia. The administration at Washington would do well to make it as clear as possible that it is no secret member of the Anglo-Japanese anti-Russian alliance. The principal parties in interest are Russia and China. Both are traditional friends of the United States. Our government must cut clear from London in its treatment of these far Eastern questions. A wise and far-sighted policy may yet avail to protect our trade interests in the Manchurian country; but the policy of bluffing Russia is certainly neither wise nor far-sighted.

AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE April number supplies a valuable record of the political reaction against excessive government, which has claimed earlier notice in these pages. Several remedies for drought are considered, one of them being apparently suggested by the great barrage at Assouan. The Lachlan River in flood is like an arm of the sea; and a weir on its upper reaches which could be erected for a quarter of a million sterling would store an enormous body of water for dry seasons. It would, say experts, solve the water problem of eastern Australia.

On the prickly question of Imperial defence, Dr. Fitchett argues that "Australian coast defence may be best served by a section of the Australian squadron being ships of a special type; and these, supplied and paid by the Imperial Government, might be manned and officered by Australians and New Zealanders." "A Seaman" likewise pleads for "ships manned and officered, crews raised and trained by Australia," and against "mere purchase"; but insists that these ships

must be an integral part of the Imperial Navy, under orders from the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

"A Tired Australian" asks, "Is Australian humour extinct?" "Hop," of the *Bulletin*, replies that "humour thrives best under hard conditions," and he bids us wait till droughts, and wars, and earthquakes bring Australians to regard life as a joke.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE June number contains several significant articles. Separate notice is required for papers by Alfred Stead on Russia's economic conquest of Manchuria; Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's Home Rule Without Separation; the trio on Imperial Reciprocity; and Dr. Alfred Wolff's study of the causes of cancer.

AN INVASION FROM BORDERLAND.

The region transcendent is much in evidence this month. Lord Kelvin's famous speech on science and theism is reproduced in the first person, and by its side Mr. Knowles puts Tennyson's confession, "There is a something that watches over us; and our individuality endures; that's my faith, and that's all my faith." Lady Currie gives first hand evidence of the singular fulfilment and non-fulfilment of dreams, suggesting a theory of monitions occasionally mixed or misheeded as the explanation of abortive warnings. Hermann Lea reproduces in dialect stories of Wessex witches, witchery and witchcraft.

FREE LIBRARIES AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Churton Collins declares that the rapid multiplication of free libraries is, from the social point of view, the most important single event of our times. Many of them, however, which only cater for popular fiction and comic rags, are, he thinks, unmixed evils, but he urges that the libraries should be brought in touch with the various forms of secondary education known as University Extension, Dr. Paton's Reading Circle and Gilchrist lectures. He suggests that the new University of London, which he thinks is destined to revolutionise civic education, should undertake the occasional inspection of free libraries, help to choose the librarians, and generally increase the helpfulness of the libraries.

AN UNPOPULAR INDUSTRY.

So Miss Catherine Webb describes domestic service. She gives the result of an inquiry instituted by the Women's Industrial Council. One hundred and twenty-seven persons sent in answers to their inquiries, from which is obtained a very definite confirmation of the fact that domestic service is unpopular. The chief cause of its unpopularity may be found in the "stigma of inferiority lack of liberty, the intolerable burden of personal subservience, and the opening up of pursuits which offer the reverse of these things."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. P. T. McGrath explains that Canada objects to the suggested treaty between the United States and Newfoundland, because Canada wishes to absorb Newfoundland, and with the valuable fisheries thus acquired, to negotiate better terms for herself with the United States. Mr. E. B. Havell, of the Calcutta School of Art, insists that the Taj at Agra is the product of genuine native art, and not the work of European architects. He urges the study of native art on the ground that India is ruled by ideas. Mrs. Chapman opposes on many grounds marriage of deceased wife's sister.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE June number hums with jubilation over Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham proposals of the 15th ult., which are reprinted *in extenso*. As it went to press before his speech of the 28th, we are spared the editorial transports which must have followed that pronouncement. The Protectionist papers have claimed separate notice.

"RIDING FOR A FALL?"

"An Elector" asks, "Is the Cabinet riding for a fall?" He declares that not one of the great measures before Parliament excites the smallest enthusiasm in the country; and that "there are few Conservative seats which would not be in peril in the event of a General Election." He denounces the Irish Land Bill as a probable stepping-stone to Home Rule. His strictures on the repeal of the corn tax have been elsewhere mentioned. He concludes by urging the Government to come to an understanding with Lord Rosebery for handing over the reins of power to a Rosebery-Asquith-Grey-Fowler Ministry.

DEGENERATE FINANCE.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., contributes a comprehensive survey entitled "The War: its Cost and Finance." His contrast between the way of financing the Napoleonic and Crimean wars and the way of paying for the South African war is most effective. One-third of the cost of the Napoleonic wars, amounting to three hundred million sterling, was met out of additional taxation, two-thirds by loan. The cost of the Crimean War was more than half paid for in three years. But to meet the 230 millions of South African expenditure, the enormously wealthy England of to-day supplies, by additional taxation, only 50 millions. Mr. Buxton's accusations of financial cowardice must make unpleasant reading for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CAPTAIN MAHAN ON NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Captain Mahan, in the course of his historical disquisition on this subject, draws an interesting contrast between British and American methods, which he finds characteristic of the two nations. In the Navy, as in the nation, the executive responsibility rests, in the United States, with one man, in Great Britain in the hands of a committee—when called Cabinet, with Prime Minister as chairman; when called Admiralty, with First Lord as chairman. Captain Mahan appreciates the value of the fighting side being well represented at the British Admiralty, but fears our system shares the danger of the Council of War, of making responsibility illusive.

AGAINST TEUTOFOBIA!

It quite makes one rub one's eyes to see announced a paper on Teutophobia in the *National Review*, which seems fairly obsessed by that mania. The editor, true to his mission, applauds the French visit of our King as marking the temporary discomfiture of the Anglophobe propaganda fostered by Germany, and calls attention to the Kaiser's cultivating the friendship of the Vatican, and to the English Catholics' address of congratulation to the Kaiser. But the "Retired Politician" who writes on Teutophobia does not try to make out a better case for the Kaiser. He simply urges that the policy and power of Germany are much more limited than is commonly supposed.

THE GOOD FELLOWSHIP WITH RUSSIA.

The wisdom of the *National* in favouring a good understanding between England and Russia elicits this month a letter from Mons. S. Syromiatnikoff, editor of

the *Novoe Vremya*. This gentleman, as a Russian Nationalist, preaches the Anglo-Russian understanding from a similar motive, namely, dread and dislike of Germany. He disparages our alarm concerning the Persian Gulf and Manchuria. He is sure that Manchuria will come under a Russian Protectorate, and considers the real British interest to lie in Southern China, where Russia has no aims, and in respect for Russian interests in Manchuria. The editor reiterates his view of the value of good fellowship with Russia, but denounces in strong language Russia's action in Manchuria, in Finland, and at Kishineff. Mr. Maurice Low, in his American chronicle, speaks in still stronger terms against Russia, and applauds Mr. John Hay for having brought her to a halt in Manchuria. He declares that Russia's controlling motive is the endeavour to break up the secret understanding which she imagines prevails between the United States and Great Britain.

Mrs. E. T. Cook rejoices in the Carlyle Letters, and defends Mr. Froude. They will, she says, always attract for their genius, pathos, and "the irresistible charm of a human document." "An ungrateful author" grumbles at modern critics. "F. I. M." tells anew the story of Uganda.

The Magazine of Commerce.

THERE are many good articles in the *Magazine of Commerce* for June, and the illustrations are, as usual, excellently done. Papers on the United States, the Thames and the Clyde, and on artificial building stone require separate notice. Current commercial architecture in London is a theme that leads a writer regretfully to recall the splendid opportunity of laying out London in a worthy manner after the Great Fire. Wren's plans remain to shame us for our sordid niggardliness and our want of prescience. He regrets that while aiming at Wren's classic style, our modern architecture lacks unity of design. Another paper compares American and English hotels, and says that the English hotel is essentially a home, while the American hotel is essentially an office. Nevertheless, the great hotels in London have been captured by Continentals, who are up in arms against the projected American invasion. The writer says, "Already *la haute cuisine* has more temples and more votaries in London than in Paris, as even Americans acknowledge." American hotels excel in the front of the house, architecture, appointments, system and management. Mr. John Henderson writes glowingly concerning Jamaica as one of the most promising markets of the future. The demand for bananas is already far in excess of the supply. "In this trade alone," he says, "there is room for more than a thousand Englishmen."

THE German young man is described by the Rev. J. H. Rushbrook, in the *Young Man*, as fundamentally the votary of discipline. The regularity, exactness, and unrelenting severity of military organisation has entered into the very soul of the people. The German transforms himself into a drilled specialist for any end he has set before himself. In this strenuous and systematic application lies the open secret of German progress. He is expansively Imperialist, goes less to church than the English, is not a teetotaller, is learning his sports from England, is universally courteous, but has contracted the vices peculiar to barrack life to an extent dangerous both to the national life and the national character.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for June opens with "A Vindication of Froude" in regard to the Carlyle controversy by Mr. Ronald McNeill, who carries the war into the enemy's country with a vengeance, and it must be admitted makes out a very good defence of Froude against Sir James Crichton Browne. Mr. McNeill announces that Froude's family intend to publish the full account of his relations with Carlyle and his conduct as Carlyle's literary executor, which Froude drew up before his death :—

The unpublished Froude manuscript contains disclosures of a startling nature. It reveals plainly and bluntly what a reader of sympathy and insight may have easily read between the lines—and many did read between the lines—of Froude's published narrative as to the underlying causes of Carlyle's conjugal unhappiness; and it dots the "i's" and crosses the "t's" of his biographer's hint that his constitution was such that he should have remained unmarried. It also proves, as I have already remarked, that within justifiable limits Froude, instead of emphasising and magnifying Carlyle's faults, actually hid the worst from the public view, only telling as much as was absolutely required to make the narrative faithful to truth and sincerity.

THE CHURCH AND THE EDUCATION ACT.

Sir George Kekewich, in his paper under this heading, sums up the supposed gains of the Anglican Church as follows :—

What has the Church gained by the promotion of this Act? She has obtained, it is true, the endowment of denominational religious instruction by the State out of the rates and taxes. She has gained relief from the financial support of the schools, which, indeed, she has in a large measure already failed to supply; and she has maintained, in Denominational schools, a religious test upon the teachers.

Against these gains, if they be gains, what loss has to be set? Hundreds of clergy, thousands of Churchmen, view the proceedings of their Church with grave apprehension and deep regret. Some object to the interference of the County Council; some are conscious that the greed and injustice of the Church must weaken her influence on the people, and they resent the financial propping by the State of the creed which they regard as fully capable of holding the field by its own inherent truth.

The strength of the Church depends on the people, and if the people recognise that her connection with the State entails fresh injustice on them, her days as an Established Church will be surely numbered.

She has lost the substance of control and kept the shadow. It is impossible to doubt that in the course of a very few years there will be such amendments made in the Act as will cause even the shadow also to disappear. The sooner that takes place the better for the Church. The longer the present conditions of denominational education continue, the greater will be her weakness.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN GERMANY.

Mr. J. S. Mann, writing on "Popular Government in the German Empire," lays stress upon the inequalities of the electoral system, which seems to be in some respects even more one-sided than our own. He shows that while the Catholic Centre have one member in the Reichstag for every 14,016 supporters, the Social Democrats have only one member for 37,626 supporters. Speaking of the prospects of the Social Democrats, he says :—

The Social Democratic vote has been steadily growing since the formation of the Empire, and the representatives of the party have increased in thirty-four years from one to fifty-six. Partly, of course, the vote has been increased artificially by running candidates in every constituency, even where they had no possible chance of success. At the last election the party ran candidates in 396 constituencies; on May 8th of this year the number was 385. But the increase is real nevertheless, and is likely to be greater than ever at the coming elections.

CATHOLICISM AND CORRUPTION.

Mr. Joseph McCabe contributes a paper on "The Church of Rome in Spain," from which it appears that the sale of indulgences goes on under the Roman Church as flourishingly as in the Middle Ages :—

Few in England are aware that the Church of Rome continues in Spain, in the twentieth century, the outrageous practice of the sale of indulgences, against which the conscience of Europe protested so vehemently four centuries ago. I say deliberately the "sale" of indulgences, for the subterfuge by which the Church seeks to evade the charge is hardly less discreditable than the fact. I have two of these precious documents, or *bulas*, before me. They were bought by a friend in Madrid in the year of grace 1901, and they bear that date. A conspicuous bill in the window of an ordinary bookseller's shop announced that *bulas* were to be had within, and my friend went in and asked for some. He is clearly not a Spaniard, presumably a heretic; but no questions were asked. For the sum of 75 centimos (nominally 7½d.)—the sum being stated very conspicuously on the top of the *bula*—he was handed a much-besealed and imposingly-phrased document which promised him a "plenary indulgence" on the usual conditions. A further 7½d. secured a *bula* which granted him permission to eat meat on the days of Lent. Both documents talk magniloquently of the Crusades in which Spain took so glorious a part. The Spaniards helped rather by money than by personal service, and the Holy Father rewarded them with these spiritual privileges. Very soon the transaction became uncommonly like a sale. No alms—*limosna*, as the *bula* calls your payment—no indulgence; pay your 75 centimos, and the document is handed over in a very business-like way. Moreover, you are told expressly on your *bula* (though 80 or 90 per cent. of the people who buy them cannot read them) that this "alms" does not go to the poor but to the promotion of "the splendour of the Church."

OTHER ARTICLES.

I notice Dr. Dillon's chronicle elsewhere. Emma Marie Caillard writes on "The Ethical Individual and Immortality," Mr. L. F. Day on "William Morris and his Decorative Art," and Mr. A. E. Keeton on "Richard Strauss as Man and Musician." M. Pierre Baudin, French ex-Minister of Public Works, contributes a paper on "The Internal Navigation of France," but his article is too specialised and statistical for notice here.

Cornhill.

THE June number is exceptionally readable. Mr. Rowland's "Wilderness of Monkeys," the parody of Mr. Henley's "Speed," and Canon Overton's "John Wesley in his Own Day," claim separate mention. In humorous vein is the Rev. H. G. D. Latham's account of the summer outings of a London boys' club. The most serious article is a very readable account by W. A. Shenstone of the discovery and the properties of radium. Prospects in the professions deal this month with medicine. The writer says that Lord Roberts has made a great change for the better in the medical state of the Army. He incidentally mentions that the practically honorary services of highly trained staffs of physicians, surgeons and specialists in connection with the great London hospitals virtually add the value of £50,000 a year to the charitable resources of London. He says that the great prizes in the medical profession are few. Both as student and as practitioner the medical man is one of the hardest worked of workers. Mr. J. M. Attenborough revives the memory of Stephen Duck, an agricultural labourer whose poetry won Royal favour in the days of Pope. A little sketch by Powell Millington puts in story form the mutual inability of Anglo-Indian and native to understand each other.

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THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for June is a good number. I have dealt elsewhere with Mr. H. G. Wells' increasingly interesting "Mankind in the Making," with Mr. Long's article on Russia, with "Calchas" paper on the Latin *Rapprochement*, and with Mr. Wirt Gerrare's article on Manchuria.

MOROCCO.

Mr. A. J. Dawson deals with French pretensions in Morocco, as indicated by a preface written to a recent book by M. Etienne, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies. He insists upon the importance of British interests in the following paragraph :—

The most powerful European Minister who ever held sway in Morocco represented the Court of St. James there; yet the most strategically valuable port in Morocco was once held and occupied by Britain; yet England's greatest naval leader held that Tangier was of even greater importance to the Power that looked to rule the seas than Gibraltar; yet the strength and importance of Britain's position at the gate of the Mediterranean, the highway to the East, depend very largely upon the neutrality of the strip of littoral facing Gibraltar from Melilla to Cape Spartel. It is scarcely fanciful to suppose that the day will come when the fertile north-western shoulder of Africa, lying as it does practically within heavy gun range of southern Spain and Gibraltar, commanding as it does the all-important maritime gate to the East, will prove of greater value to some European Power than could the whole of Southern Africa, with its blood-stained miles of veldt, and its fortune-bearing centres of mining industry. But at present the public that is stirred by the words Empire and Imperialism is scarcely more to be touched by mention of Morocco than by reference to remote centres of China, though, according to more than one student of world politics, we shall presently have urgent reason to concern ourselves as much with one as with the other.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Harold Tremayne justly calls attention to the shameful neglect of agricultural education in this country. The following is his own summary of suggestions :—

- (a) Establishment of little fields for practical work in connection with all rural elementary schools.
- (b) The teaching in those fields of the ordinary routine of country employment.
- (c) The teaching in the schools of some useful indoor employment.
- (d) The rendering easier and more attractive the continuation of studies after the elementary school has been left, by means of the abolition of all fees, and the giving of useful prizes.
- (e) The establishment of agricultural colleges for the teaching of the higher branches of agriculture. These colleges (1) to be endowed by the State; (2) to be open to all lads of 14 years and upwards; (3) to be empowered to grant diplomas of efficiency; (4) to be open to all on payment of a fee sufficient to meet expenses, and to the deserving poor for nothing.

IRISH LANDLORDS REHABILITATED.

Mr. Michael McDonagh asks "Are the Irish Landlords as Black as They are Painted?" and answers in the negative—quite truly, no doubt, the vice being in landlordism, not in the landlords :—

The Irish landlords have not only had to bear much undeserved obloquy. They have also been scurvily treated by the State to whose blunders in the past most of their woes are to be traced. The landlords are called "the English garrison in Ireland." England has no lack of garrisons in Ireland. She has garrisons among the people as well as among the landed gentry. The people have supplied her with the Royal Irish Constabulary, who so loyally maintain her interests in Ireland, and also with those faithful servitors of her Imperialistic sway—her Irish soldiers and sailors, and her Irish civil servants. But England is under obligations to the landlord class for more than their unswerving loyalty to her interests in Ireland. Many of

the proudest names emblazoned on the Empire's muster-roll of statesmen, administrators, and soldiers are Irish of the landed gentry. Some of the most splendid victories of England in arms were gained by the military genius of the sons of Irish landlords, supported by the bravery and dash of the sons of Irish farmers and labourers in the ranks.

PUNISHING CHILDREN.

Mr. Edward Cooper writes on "The Punishment of Children." He maintains that if you eliminate corporal punishment from your weapons, you have kept nothing for the final conflict :—

When you have put whipping aside effective punishment can hardly be said to exist; the guardian is helpless before a resolute and reckless child of twelve or thirteen, and the child very soon knows it. To send a person of this sort to bed, and pull down the blinds and lock the door, may be a dire penalty for a heinous crime—if your moral authority happens to be sufficient to keep the person in bed. Otherwise the culprit gets up, dresses and gets out of the window if he is a boy, or makes up stories to herself and plays original games with the pillow and bolster for playmates if it is a girl. This is to assume—quite gratuitously—that the child does not like lying in bed with nothing to do except dream. Again, punishment by deprivation of certain pleasures such as parties, coming in to dessert in the evening, hockey matches, pocket money, etc., implies, first, the existence of these pleasures, which in a quiet country house is not always certain, and, secondly, which is much less certain, that the child has weighed its treats and its naughtiness in the balance, and deliberately preferred the treats. A young person of my acquaintance was fined twopence every morning by her governess for being late for breakfast; but, unluckily, she had soberly considered the question whether a quarter of an hour extra in bed was worth twopence, and had decided that it was.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Frances Campbell contributes a few pages of charming description of "A Dance in the Pacific Islands." "Cygnus" tells the story of the Penrhyn Quarries. There is a story by Sudermann, a paper by Mr. Charles Hawtreys on "Theatrical Business in America," and a delightful contribution from "Fiona Macleod."

The Pall Mall Magazine.

THE June number is exceptionally good. Separate notice is required for Mr. Harold Begbie's sketch of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the sketch by an ex-attaché in the Turkish Foreign Office of Abdul Hamid. Special interest attaches also to the cure of consumption, by one who has been cured. Marie Van Vorst gives a delightful sketch of Jean Charles Cazin, with reproductions of some of his great landscapes, the witchery and wonder of which have not been lost. The writer mentions that he planned to die in the very bed and room in which he was born, but he died elsewhere. It is shrewdly remarked that, "as a rule, for the human drama the scene is the setting, whereas with Cazin humanity illustrates the text of his creation." A less noble peep into French life is given by Lieut.-Colonel Newnham-Davis, in his sketch of dining in Paris, at restaurants off the beaten track. An interesting experiment in nature study is described, the students being a class of village boys, whose jottings as naturalists are given. The lady writer suggests that study of this kind would promote a higher interest in our growing boys and girls than is now evoked by streets and shops and music halls. William Sharp describes the Sicilian estates of the Duchy of Bronte, which came to Lord Nelson a century ago. The frontispiece is an engraving of a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, which represents the waist of her Majesty as little broader than her neck.

The Century.

THE June number is remarkably readable. The story of the London Stock Exchange is vividly told. Mr. Arthur Schneider gives his graphic sketch of the Sultan of Morocco as he journeyed towards Fez. The salmon fisheries on the Columbia River are described by Ray Stannard Baker. He says that one salmon trap in Puget Sound caught no fewer than 90,000 salmon at a single setting, weighing 315 tons of fish. Mr. H. C. Butler tells of a journey of exploration to the land of deserted cities, as he calls Syria. Starting from Antioch, he and his party found, within a few weeks, over thirty ruined towns that are unknown to modern geographers. Mr. Garvin writes on the State "boss" and how he may be dethroned. The remedy he suggests is a scheme of proportional representation. The musical celebrities dealt with by Hermann Klein are Sir Augustus Harris and Jean de Reszke.

The Empire Review.

THE *Empire Review* for June has much matter of immediate value. Separate mention has been made of Mr. Swindlehurst's case for Canada and the editor's applause of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Karslake sketches African railway development. Mr. P. S. Allen pleads for reform in Indian University education, urging the raising of the fees, the more liberal endowment of scholarships, longer vacations for teachers, and more stringent entrance examinations. Mr. H. Kopsch puts in a very strong argument for Chinese immigration as a means of solving the South African labour question. He insists that Chinese labour would not oust white labour, but only take the place that the native blacks will not sufficiently fill. He speaks in the highest terms of the Chinese character, and as he was formerly Commissioner and Statistical Secretary to the Imperial Chinese Marital Customs his testimony is the more important. C. de Thierry objects to English provincialism, and claims that the Colonies have lifted England out of her traditional parochialism and taught her true Imperialism.

The Correspondence Club.

IN order to celebrate the sixth volume of *Round-About*, the Members' Post-Bag, the 10s. 6d. entrance will be dropped from June 15th to July 15th, both dates inclusive, hence it will be possible to join the Correspondence Club on payment of 13s. The club was founded in 1897 in order to banish that doom of solitude that exists among the inhabitants of the civilised world, and to create a connecting link of intellectual friendship between English-speaking people of both sexes. Some 600 ladies and 700 gentlemen have passed through its ranks of membership, and immediately on joining it is possible to enter into anonymous correspondence on mutually interesting subjects. The *modus operandi* is very simple. Members are resident in all parts of the civilised world, and are interested in all subjects; their "personalities" and "requirements" are printed in the list of members, a number is given to each, and anonymous correspondence can be started, continued, or dropped, in accordance with the wishes of the correspondents. The gentlemen are As, the ladies are Bs. All particulars can be had from the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

The Windsor Magazine.

THE *Windsor* for June is full of interesting matter. Noticed elsewhere is the paper by Cleveland Moffett on the Surgery of Light. Mr. W. T. Stead begins a series of papers on the money kings of the modern world, illustrated suggestively by Mr. A. T. Porter. Mr. John Ward sketches with photographic aid the new Khartoum. Many readers will be surprised to find what stately edifices adorn the city where Gordon died. Much of the labour employed in the city is that of the widows of the slain Dervishes. Miss C. Fell Smith gives a bright account of the making of a flume, or water-way for utilising cataracts and mountain streams for power purposes. Mr. S. R. Lewison tells of the tame salt-water fish at Logan, which flock to the fishermen at the sound of his whistle and rise half out of the water to catch the food he gives.

Harper's Magazine.

THE June number is of great interest as far as the letterpress is concerned, although the pictures are not so strikingly excellent, as is usually the case. The first article is by Edmund Gosse, who writes on the patron in the eighteenth century. He says: "So much ridicule has been thrown on the practice of patronage in the eighteenth century that it may seem a paradox to affirm that in its most consistent form it was a kindly, wholesome, and beneficial mode of protecting what would without it have been helpless. It is time that someone took up the cause of the much-despised, much-miscomprehended patron." Starting from this point of view, Mr. Gosse writes a charming account of the rise and fall of patronage. Israel Zangwill contributes a short Italian fantasy on beauty, faith, and death, which has the advantage of clever illustrations by Louis Loeb. There is plenty of fiction, besides many other articles of a more serious nature.

A MOST entertaining account is given in *Macmillan's*, by Mr. W. S. Barclay, of the fledgling Republic, as he calls it, of Acre, on the borderland between Bolivia and Brazil. It arose from the rubber merchants finding it pleasanter to dispense with paying taxes to Bolivia.

Temple Bar for June has in it a great deal of vivid interest. Jottings about Jerusalem give a very graphic account of Jerusalem the actual. Mr. Reginald Wyon's sketch of his tour in Albania is as thrilling and as picturesque as a romance. Miss J. P. Montgomery contributes her personal recollections of Mr. Shorthouse.

THE *Leisure Hour* for June touches two poles in the educational world. The editor describes the hoary University of Durham, harboured in the ancient Durham Castle, and nestling under the shade of Durham Cathedral. Mr. F. M. Holmes sketches the London Polytechnics in Regent Street, in Battersea, in Southwark and elsewhere, amid the feverish roar of London's central life.

LIEUT.-COL. POLLOCK, editor of the *United Service Magazine*, discusses in *Macmillan's* for June the question of the Colonies and Imperial defence. He urges that we should confine ourselves to inviting the Colonies to say what they are prepared to do. We may, or says, rely on obtaining free-will contributions which will gradually increase to formidable proportions, but if we insist on an irreducible minimum we shall probably get nothing.

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THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for June does not contain anything calling for lengthy notice. The editor makes fun of Mr. H. G. Wells; and Mr. Robert Bridges makes fun of Greek Prosody and of commonsense. The "Reviews of Unwritten Books" are devoted to Herodotus's "History of England," and Plato's "Dialogue of the Music of Wagner." From the latter I quote the following:—

Plato's mental attitude towards Germany must have been one of most acerb and most meritorious indignation. Every Englishman ought to be able to understand that. To see his most subtle specimens of grammatical asymmetry ruthlessly carved to fit the requirements of school-boys' grammar-primers, to see his most exquisite anakoloutha padded out with unambiguous particles—oh! no, Plato's feelings towards Germany cannot have been kind-like. But they were generous. He never disparages Wagner because an accident of birth made the latter a German; and it is to be noted that he is discreetly silent about the German nation in this as in the other Dialogues. Ultimate contempt is inexpressible in words; and there is something very beautiful, very affecting in the precedent admiration that thus arose so strangely between these sundered magnitudes.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

Mr. A. Silva White concludes his papers on "The Emancipation of Egypt," urging that steps should be taken to regularise our position there:—

In less than two years' time there will be no diplomatic engagements restraining us from readjusting the financial situation in Egypt, which now bears so heavily on the country. If, in short, we were to redeem the Debt of Egypt in 1905 and convert it to a new 3 per cent. loan, under a Government guarantee, we should get rid of the *Caisse* and the international administrations, thereby establishing what would practically amount to a British Protectorate. The ampler recognition would come of itself, as the French have realised in Tunis.

Mr. White says that in six years' time, when the Reservoir Tax comes into full operation, and the supplementary irrigation works are completed, no less than 700,000 acres of basin lands will be available for summer cultivation, yielding half a million of revenue to the Government, or a return on capital outlay of 28 per cent. He quotes Sir W. Willcocks to the effect that, given an unlimited water supply, the summer crops of Egypt would be worth £40,000,000. Such a water-supply could be obtained by utilising the great lakes as reservoirs.

CANADA FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Arnold Hautain, writing on "Who Should Emigrate to Canada," names the following classes of persons whom Canada wants:—

First: Quite young men and women for the more settled provinces, lads and lasses who shall for a few years be content to earn little but learn much;

Secondly: Grown men, for farming, navvying, mining, "lumbering," building, and manufacturing in its thousand branches;

Thirdly: Men of a higher class, of the highest even, men with some capital, more knowledge of farming or stock-raising, and a still greater zest for a full, free, open-air life, but men who are able and willing to work with their own hands also. And for the encouragement of this superior class I may say that the opportunities for sport—for shooting (from the biggest game to the smallest wildfowl), fishing (salmon, trout, maskinonge, and bass abound), riding (there is some splendid polo: the North-West broncho makes a capital pony)—are in Canada all but unrivalled.

AN IMPRESSION OF THOMAS MOORE.

Mr. Litton Falkiner edits some fragmentary memories of the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield, who wrote the following impression of her first meeting with Thomas Moore:—

I was disappointed with Moore, but I cannot clearly define

why, or how. It was not that he was less witty or less gay or less conversational than I expected; he was all these, but he fell short of my beau idéal of Moore. There appeared to me a constant striving for effect in his manner, unworthy the dignity of true genius, whose presence will always be most felt when there is no attempt at display. This I thought I could perceive in every word and gesture of Moore's. I can only describe his manner by saying it gave me more the idea that I was witnessing a representation of Moore than that it was himself I saw and heard. I expected to find him vain, the spoiled child of fashionable society; but I did not expect to find at once an air of self-satisfaction, a restless anxiety for effect and a certain assurance of manner, with a marked deference to the opinion of rank or fashion. Yet this should not have surprised me; it is often those who rail most at aristocracy who give the idol most homage. I was also astonished at the brilliant poverty of his conversation, dwelling on and dazzling with trifles whilst he passed over those points which would have given rise to discussion or reflection. In this, perhaps, is the secret of his social fame.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work* for June is well up to its usual level. It contains four special portraits: Mr. Choate, Sir Antony Macdonnell, Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. F. C. Gould. Mr. Gould himself describes "The Work of a Political Cartoonist" in an article illustrated with many delightful sketches. Miss Kathleen Schlesinger describes "The Machinery of Grand Opera." Mr. Robert Cromie writes on "The Revival of Irish Linen." Mr. Tighe Hopkins, in a paper on "Reform in Our Prisons," lays his finger on the following weak spot in the system of training convicts in honest work:—

An objection often raised, and one which ex-prisoners have discussed in books on prison life, is that the prison-taught craftsman is very liable to betray himself when he seeks a living at his trade. I am afraid this is frequently the case, and I am afraid also that the difficulty is not easily got over. The truth is that trades are not and cannot be taught in prison precisely as they are taught elsewhere. The plant is neither so extensive nor so fine in prison as it is in workshops outside, and many things are not done quite as the trade does them. The true slang or argot of the workshop—which is a part of the freemasonry of any trade—is probably seldom heard in the prison cell or workshop; and so, from one cause and another, the ex-lag who tries on his discharge to profit by the lessons he has had in prison is very apt, as the phrase is, to give himself away. He is cold-shouldered, sent to Coventry, or the virtuous British workman who has never tasted prison flatly declines to have him in the shop. These are bitter, hard cases, and it is an undoubted and most humiliating fact that very many men do return to crime and prison for no reason but that they simply cannot rid themselves of the taint and stigma of the first conviction.

Mr. Robert Donald deals with the Oxford University Press as "The Most Famous Press in the World." The University Press prints over a million Bibles every year, in seventy-one editions. Mr. Donald says that every new edition of the Oxford Bible is read in proof no less than twenty times, and anyone who first discovers an error receives a guinea for each. But with such efficiency is the work done, that the Press had not paid more than five guineas for these minor errors for several years. The Oxford Press can also claim the largest collection of types, both ancient and foreign, in this country. Some of the languages require hundreds of type; and in Syriac, for instance, sometimes ten separate pieces of metal are required to make up one letter. The Press does all its own work, from making ink to book-binding and publishing.

PAGE'S MAGAZINE.

THE June number contains several good articles. That on the American working man is noticed elsewhere.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

Mr. Charles Rous-Marten makes a careful summary of the subject, and controverts the contention that the star of British ascendancy is set for ever. He makes his case good, but at the same time his article is not very pleasant reading for those who always wish to see England first. He contends that orders were sent from English railway companies to America because British manufacturers were so utterly "full up" with work that they were absolutely unable to take any more for two years or so then to come. It is, however, this very *embarras de richesse* which has lost British firms the continued orders from foreign countries. Take New Zealand, for instance. That Colony now has a larger proportion of American-built engines than that of any other British dependency. Mr. Rous-Marten gives the history of the causes which led up to this state of affairs. Summarised, it is due to inability to build light enough locomotives, mistakes in building, and delays due to great pressure of work at home. The New Zealand Government had to cable to America to rescue the country from the traffic deadlock :—

The result is a matter of history. The American builders saw their chance, and ran it for all it was worth. The engines were delivered in New Zealand within five months from the date of the cabled order, and at a cost of £400 per engine less than that which was to be paid for the British engines not yet to hand. Moreover, the American engines of both types, as in the former case, proved in all respects satisfactory.

It is not surprising that in these circumstances the New Zealanders should have felt that their salvation, or at least their security, lay with America rather than with Britain, and the consequence has been seen in the large locomotive importations to that colony from the United States which have since taken place, and which still continue.

American locomotives are uneconomical in fuel consumption and repairs. British-built engines possess great structural superiority, alike in material and in workmanship, and if they can be procured within a reasonable time, and at a reasonable price, they are almost invariably preferred to other builds :—

Everyone who has studied the subject knows that the Americans admittedly, and of deliberate purpose, build their engines much more cheaply than we do in England. They do not want them to last so long as ours do; they deem it preferable to use them up quickly and build new ones with all the latest improvements, and they do not mind the burning of a little extra fuel or the somewhat larger cost of repairs, because, in their opinion, they make the engines pay for both.

On the other hand, our British locomotive builders, if they do not build "for eternity," as has been said of our bridge builders, do at least build their locomotives to last more than the average length of a human life, while they finish them with the delicacy of an astronomical instrument.

SIR WILLIAM H. WHITE.

A short sketch is given of the former Director of Naval Construction, the president-elect of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He may be said to have practically created the modern British Navy. Sir William had proved himself, said Lord Goschen, one of the most energetic and most useful public servants. His energy had been unparalleled, his industry unsurpassed, and he had worn himself out in the service of his country.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE June number opens with an article by General H. L. Abbot, and a reply thereto by Mr. G. S. Morison, discussing the respective merits of the various schemes for the Panama Canal. The former advocates the two lake scheme, the latter prefers one lake only.

CO-OPERATION IN BRITAIN.

Mr. John B. C. Kershaw contributes a very instructive article upon the promotion of industrial efficiency and national prosperity. He gives examples of profit-sharing and other schemes whereby co-operation between employer and employé is promoted. He cites instances in Germany, the States and Great Britain, but I have only space to quote a few British cases. Mr. Cadbury's Bournville scheme, and Lever Brothers' village at Port Sunlight are well known. The old-age pension scheme of Messrs. Colman of Norwich is interesting :—

Messrs. Colman propose to provide at their own expense a pension of 8 shillings a week for all their employés who shall be in their employment at the age of 65, and who have given evidence of their willingness to increase the proposed pension by a contribution of their own. To put this disposition of self-help to the test it is stipulated that all members who join the pension fund will be called upon to pay a minimum sum of 2 pence a week. The whole of these weekly payments, with compound interest at 3 per cent., which the company guarantees, will then go towards increasing the 8-shilling pension of the firm to some larger sum, which will depend upon the precise contribution of the men.

At the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Denny and Co., at Dumbarton, a somewhat novel system of rewards is in operation :—

The men employed at this works are asked to write down and bring to the notice of their chiefs ideas for improving the machinery or processes in use, and if adopted their ideas are paid for. In the five years, 1894-1898, one hundred and thirty-four men claimed payments under this scheme, and £181 was distributed to eighty of these claimants. In some cases the ideas led to patents being applied for and granted.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. urge all their employés and officials to become shareholders. Last June no less than £139,474 had been deposited by participants in this profit-sharing scheme, the number of individual depositors being between 2,500 and 2,600.

UP-TO-DATE PURCHASE.

The article by Mr. H. L. Arnold on purchase by the organised factory is very well worth attention. He begins by giving an example—but too common—of the state of things in the unorganised factory, and then contrasts the haphazard methods there in vogue with a really up-to-date system. Cards are used throughout. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the system employed in a short summary, but Mr. Arnold's article is very clear and lucid.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Wm. M. Venable describes the New Orleans drainage and pumping stations, illustrating his paper with interesting photographs. The Hydro-Electric station of Cenischia is described by Enrico Bignami. This Italian station represents the skill and the industrial energy of American, English, German, and Swiss engineers and manufacturers. Mr. F. M. Kimball contributes his third article upon the uses of the small electric motor.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for May is a rather better number than we have had of late. I have noticed elsewhere Mr. Stephen Bonsal's article on President Castro, and Sir E. Miller's on the Monroe Doctrine from a British standpoint; also Mr. Charles Johnston's "Present Tendencies of Russian Policy." The number opens with a well-written paper by Mr. Archibald Colquhoun on "The Negro Problem." The question whether black British subjects or black American subjects are better off is answered by Mr. Colquhoun, much to the advantage of British rule. That is not because the British blacks (Mr. Colquhoun refers chiefly to the West Indies) have nominally more freedom or political power, but because of the opposite; and Mr. Colquhoun cites the negroes of Jamaica as living exactly in that political medium which suits best their culture and guarantees best their happiness. The Jamaica negroes have not much literary education, but they have practical training. Mr. Colquhoun's paper is based upon the theory that the negro race is decidedly mentally inferior owing to its lack of inherited traditions of civilisation; but, on the other hand, he denies that there is any reason for assuming their inherent and permanent inferiority. He thinks that the Americans should have in their negro schools a special system suited to the present condition of the race.

GERMAN NAVAL POLICY.

Mr. Karl Blind explains "Why Germany Strengthens Her Navy." The explanation being that the German popular tradition has always been in favour of a strong fleet, and that the movement is not of recent Prussian or Imperial origin. A navy is necessary for Germany in case of conflict with Russia or France, and it is in no wise directed against England. Mr. Blind is all for Anglo-German friendship, but his Russophobia blinds him to certain important facts.

ELECTRICITY AND RAILWAYS.

Mr. C. L. de Muralt writes on "Electricity as a Motive Power on Railroads." He thinks that the adoption of electricity for long distance trains would result in saving in nearly every item:—

The saving effected in the operation of switching-engines is more easily expressed in figures. When we consider the character of work performed by these engines, which are in motion only a small part of the time, and yet have to keep a full head of steam on during the intervening periods of rest, we come to the conclusion that electric-locomotives, which draw energy from the station only when doing work, will be able to save at least thirty per cent. of the energy used in this service. The coal consumed by switching-locomotives is on most roads between fifteen and twenty per cent. of that used by all the freight and passenger locomotives combined; and the saving under this item can thus be said to amount to another five per cent. of the total cost of coal. Add this to the five per cent. saved by the reduction of train-weight, and we find that the total cost of motive power will be reduced at least ten per cent. through the adoption of electricity. As to water supply, electric-locomotives do not use any water, and therefore the whole of this expense could be saved, and with it the water-crane along the line, with all the trouble they cause during frost.

THE FUTURE OF THE TROPICS.

Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell speculates on this subject:—

Nothing is more probable than that, at a time not unthinkably remote, the white races will struggle as ardently and as fiercely for possession of land under the burning sun of the Equator, as, in the past, they have fought for the temperate zones. Race-pressure, the inevitable and primordial expansive force of multiplying organisms outgrowing their geographical limits, will prove the fundamental stimulus, and, at first, will

guide the movement towards the tropics, for the simple reason that thither is the line of least resistance, leading to habitable parts of the earth least occupied by whites. But later on, another reason will orient the movement more certainly, and greatly increase its force. This ultimate cause lies in the nature of life itself.

Sunlight, and sunlight alone, is the permanent income of the world, and the human race is living more and more closely up to its income. Precisely as the means for securing this income grow more exact, and as the world grows more directly dependent on them, the parts of the earth where the income is greatest will grow most valuable. Not for gold nor for diamonds, nor for the fat soil of volcanic slopes will be the future battle of the nations; but for that belt of the globe on which most lavishly radiant energy comes to us from the centre of our Cosmic System.

LA NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere a short article dealing with the King's visit to Paris. Of the twenty-three other articles none calls for very special attention.

The first May number opens with an account of Diego Saurez, the harbour town situated at the extreme north of Madagascar. The writer, M. Etienne, who is known as the leader of the French Colonial Party, would like to see this spot become the Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean, and he publishes with the article a map showing the importance to France of this great natural harbour. M. de la Rochefoucauld continues his exceedingly learned and, to those interested in the beginnings of languages, fascinating notes on what he styles the enigma of Gallic inscriptions. The French revival of what may be called native Arts and Crafts work has inspired M. Marcel to write a short paper on French artistic industries. There are in France ten great public art schools where decoration is taught; in addition are fourteen important private studios, and twelve art schools, managed by the Ministry of Fine Arts, in which are sections where all that touches on industrial art may be learnt; but these do little or nothing to encourage the actual worker who desires that his labour shall not be purely mechanical to strike out a newer line for himself—and the writer points out that nowadays art in France, once so sincerely national, is becoming cosmopolitan in tone and feeling. Walter Crane, the Belgian artist Van de Velde, the American jeweller Tiffany, have all had their part in creating that curious artistic aberration, *l'Art Nouveau*. However, an effort is now being made in Paris, similar to that which has been more or less successful in this country, and the twentieth century may see a revival of national art, not only in paintings and sculpture, but in the making of fine furniture, and in the decoration of everything that appertains to daily life.

A valuable addition to the history of the French Revolution is here published under the title, "Louis XVI. at Varenne." It appears that the diplomat who had charge of the interests of the Duke of Parma at the French Court stayed on in Paris long after the revolutionary outbreak, and we have here his account, written on June 27th, 1791, of the flight from Paris, and arrest of the Royal family at Varenne. The description, however fragmentary, of an occurrence written immediately after an event is always more valuable than one composed later, and the book, of which these pages form a part, should certainly throw new light on much that is now mysterious concerning the part played by Louis XVI. and his unhappy family during the time which elapsed between the removal of the Court from Versailles to Paris, and the formal imprisonment of the King and Queen.

LA REVUE.

La Revue for May shows Dr. Max Nordau in the rôle of novelist. "Panna" is the title of M. Nordau's novel. It is a story of Hungarian life, and promises to be interesting and dramatic. M. Hayashi describes "Une Première de Shakespeare au Japon," "Othello" being the play in question. The Japanese masses, says M. Hayashi, have as yet no conception of Western literature, though their educated classes read Shakespeare in the original. Therefore, when "Othello" was presented on the stage, the play was reconstructed, the characters wearing Japanese dresses and expressing Japanese sentiments so as to make it intelligible to the people. It is interesting to note that M. Hayashi says that Madame Sadi Yacco, who has such a reputation as a Japanese actress in Europe, has no such reputation in Japan. The Japanese regard her success in Europe as evidence of Western intellectual inferiority. The Japanese cannot conceive an actor or actress who has not been trained in histrionic arts since infancy.

MORE OF TOLSTOY'S CONFESSION.

M. Tchertkoff supplies some unpublished fragments from Count Tolstoy's "Journal Intime." The Count's indictment of Government for the following seven evils is worth quoting:—

- 1° L'Eglise : tromperie, superstition, dépenses ;
- 2° L'armée : dépravation, émeutes, dépenses ;
- 3° La pénalité : dépravation, cruautés, contagion ;
- 4° La grande propriété : famine, haine, pauvreté, les villes ;
- 5° La fabrique : l'assassinat, le meurtre ;
- 6° L'alcoolisme ;
- 7° La prostitution.

TURKEY AND THE SULTAN.

Professor Vambéry writes on "Modern Turkey and the Sultan." He lays great stress upon the gradual occidentalisation of the Turks. Not only are there now fewer illiterates in the Empire than in many European states, but their whole literature has been revolutionised upon Western lines. Formerly the Turkish author's ambition was to embellish his style with exotic words from Persian and Arabic, and to make it as far as possible distinct from the idiom of the people ; at present he simplifies his style, writes in pure Turkish, and generally writes as a European. All branches of modern science are represented in modern Turkish literature, and the Turks read, translate, and imitate romances purely Western in spirit and incident. It is the conflict between this Western spirit and the Sultan's Oriental régime which leads to many of the incongruities in modern Turkey. M. Vambéry denies that the Sultan is the merciless tyrant he is generally represented to be. He is merely the victim of a dread that his Christian subjects may use European culture as an instrument in their revolutionary designs.

M. Novicow contributes a paper on Alsace-Lorraine and Peace, which he concludes in the number of May 15th. In the latter number M. Octave Depont describes the Mussulman Brotherhoods, which he declares were responsible for the Marguerite massacre in Algeria. Professor Lombroso writes on "The Vices of the Penitentiary System." M. Frédéric Lolié, in a paper on "The Psychology of a Journalist," deals with the late M. Blowitz. The following is one of M. Blowitz's hints to amateur interviewers:—"When a man has made a communication to you, do not go away at once, but change the conversation, and leave him when speaking of some entirely unimportant subject. If you leave him suddenly (after having received the important communication) he will ask you not to repeat it. That means information lost, which is more irritating than if not received at all."

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere an anonymous article in which is discussed the present rate of mortality in the French Army.

The first number of the *Revue de Paris* contains two papers dealing with English subjects ; the one is an excellent article on the personality and on the work of Spenser, M. Jusserand, the writer, being, though a Frenchman, the greatest living authority both on mediæval and on Elizabethan England. M. Mantoux has chosen a very different British theme, "The Awakening of the British Labour Party," taking as his text the last Woolwich election. He seems to have paid a prolonged visit to this country, and whilst here to have seen something of the various Labour leaders, including Mr. William Crooks himself. As a result of his observations he declares that the day is close at hand when the Labour Party will play a very important rôle in our Parliamentary life, and entirely alter the England of to-day. He admits, however, that that day, if close at hand, has not yet dawned, and any future writings of his concerning the subject should be watched for with interest, for he is evidently a shrewd as well as an impartial observer. Yet a third article of interest to British readers, and given the place of honour in the second May number, contains General Trochu's notes on the Crimean War. These notes were written by Trochu in response to an entreaty from a friend of his who was then engaged on a history of the Crimean War, and their value, such as it is, is largely owing to the fact that the General made a point of only mentioning those facts personally known to himself. Incidentally he pays a very high tribute to Admiral Lyons, whom he seems to have admired more than any other British officer. He gives a touching account of an interview which he had with Lord Raglan. The old leader, who had lost his arm at Waterloo, meeting the then Colonel Trochu, when both men were under a heavy fire, held out his remaining hand, with the words, "It's rather warm here, isn't it?" It is clear that Trochu was most anxious to acknowledge how much France owed to England during the Crimean War, but it is also clear that the French and English chiefs constantly differed as to what course should be pursued. Some of his remarks concerning the Tommy Atkins of that day are not without topical interest at the present moment. "The British soldier is utterly unlike any other ; he is slow, lacking in industry, and unwilling to take the trouble to get himself out of a difficult situation. On the other hand, especially after a good meal of beef and plenty of tea, he is a splendid fighter and an ideal comrade on the field of battle." "Without doubt," observed Marshal Bugeaud to Trochu, "the British infantry is the most redoubtable of all. Fortunately, there is very little of it."

Somewhat late in the day comes a gossip account of the one great arbitration case which has been tried at the Hague—that in which the Mexican Government and the Roman Church in California were so closely concerned." Hugo enthusiasts—and there are many left among us—will be interested in the account of Auguste de Chatillon, the painter and poet, who was the life-long and devoted friend of Victor Hugo's family, and to whom the world owes many valuable portraits of Madame Hugo, her sons and her daughters. Another personal article of a very different nature is entitled "The Philosophy of a Millionaire," and gives a long and enthusiastic account of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of his theories, and of the practical way in which he has known how to make them facts.

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THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for May is very interesting. We have noticed elsewhere the article on the charge of sorcery against the Marshal of Luxembourg; M. Dubois' paper on Ireland and British Imperialism; and M. Charmes' comments on the King's visit to France.

SADOWA—AND AFTERWARDS.

M. Emile Ollivier contributes to the first May number a paper on Sadowa, and to the second May number one on French policy after Sadowa. In the first he declares that the whole campaign of Sadowa showed the incontestable superiority of offensive tactics; it also confirmed that famous maxim of Napoleon's: "In war men are nothing; it is a man who is everything." The Athenians of old knew that an army of stags led by a lion was worth more than an army of lions led by a stag. The best strategy, he says, the best tactics is the lucid, firm, resolute, well-balanced brain of the General-in-Chief. Pile up your artillery and your rifles, make on paper the most admirable plan of mobilisation—it will all vanish in smoke if your leaders are incompetent. In the second article he traces the effect in France of the aggrandisement of Prussia in consequence of the events of 1866. The terrible mistakes which were then made led directly to the war of 1870.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE BROAD CHURCH MOVEMENT.

In the first May number M. Thureau-Dangin writes an interesting and well-informed study of the beginning of the Broad Church Movement in England from 1845 to 1865. This movement, he shows, had its origin in a reaction against sacerdotalism on the one hand and clerical demagoguery on the other. It took the view that Christianity was not so much a visible institution of divine origin as a personal feeling by which each individual was brought into relation with God. It introduced the results of German Biblical criticism to the old Anglican theology; it exhibited a great dislike for dogma; and it ended by adopting something very much like Erastianism. The standard-bearers in this new movement were of course Stanley and Jowett. M. Thureau-Dangin traces with great skill the history of these half-forgotten years, the publication of "Essays and Reviews," the Gorham Judgment, and the affair of Bishop Colenso. The whole article is interesting as showing the revived interest on the other side of the Channel in what may be called the modern history of the Church of England.

Among other articles may be mentioned the first instalment of M. Cuvillier-Fleury's "Letters to the Duc d'Aumale between 1837 and 1841"; a study of Shakespeare and Music by M. Bellaigue; the third instalment of an anonymous series of articles on Algeria; and a paper by M. de Laguérie on the Catholic Cemetery in Peking.

IN the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* Mr. H. M. Cadell writes on the development of the Nile valley. He quotes from Sir William Wilcocks's estimate that the total quantity of solid matter that passes Assouan every year is 2,119,000,000 of cubic feet, a quantity twenty-five times the volume of the pyramid of Cheops. More than half is now carried into the sea. At the Assouan Dam, with a fall of sixty feet, there goes a waste of fifty-four thousand horse-power. This might be, the writer thinks, utilised for the production of electrical energy. He also thinks it likely that gold might be discovered up the Nile, and that the land of Ophir may turn out to be in Upper Egypt.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE *Deutsche Revue* contains several interesting articles. Professor Angelo de Gubernatis, of Rome, writes upon Germany and Italy, with special reference to the Kaiser's visit to the Italian capital. He begins by sketching the historical relations between the two countries. Not being a politician, he avoids remark upon the Triple Alliance. His remarks upon the German Caesar—as he calls William II.—are very laudatory; he even compares him to Napoleon, which is rather a doubtful compliment. The professor is much troubled over the fact that Rome should now have a Goethe statue—the gift of the Kaiser—and not have one to Dante. The editors, in a footnote, say that Goethe's fatherland loves Italy, but will remain her true ally only as long as she clings to the Triple Alliance.

Professor Vambéry contributes an enlightening article upon the situation in Macedonia. He sets forth the claims of Bulgaria and Serbia to the country. Both are based upon past history, and neither will yield in their claims. Professor Vambéry remarks upon the very rapid growth and development of Bulgaria since its re-creation in 1870. The sad spectacle is seen in the Near East of three Christian Powers—Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria—each violently jealous of the other and more willing to make terms and treaties with the common enemy, the Turk, than with one another. The promised reforms by the Turks are never realised, and the situation is summed up very aptly in Prince Gortschakoff's remark that Turkey could never reform herself, for reform meant death to her. Professor Vambéry, however, does not agree to this, and points to considerable improvement in Turkey during the last fifty years, and seems rather hopeful of the success of the promised reforms in Macedonia! The very interesting series of articles upon William Kaulbach are concluded in this number. Germain Bapst writes upon Napoleon III. and Italy, drawing his information from hitherto unpublished sources.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* contains the continuation of Richard Ehrenberg's article upon the great firm of Parish, in Hamburg. This series, devoted to accounts of the building up and significance of great businesses, promises to be most interesting and valuable. The Jewish and the Babylonian accounts of the creation of the world are far the most important amongst the many narratives now known. Hermann Gunkel contributes an article upon the subject. He refers to the surprising difference in the duration of our knowledge of the two accounts. The Jewish, contained in the first chapter of the Bible, is one of the foundations of our religion; the Babylonian has only been rediscovered within the last thirty years. Both are widely different, and yet have much similarity.

Blackwood has in it many articles pleasant to read, but few of a kind to quote. "Musings without Method" are surprisingly free from aggressive criticism. It is a succession of eulogy with scarcely a passing discord to relieve the harmony. "A staff-officer" is very wrath with the way in which the War Office has treated the Militia and the Volunteers, which in consequence are rapidly diminishing. To save these auxiliary forces, and at the same time to avoid conscription, he would constitute them the second and third lines of defence respectively. Reminiscences of notable persons seen by a writer at Harrow in the early sixties afford a pleasant cluster of gossip. Sir Henry Cotton describes a terrible earthquake which he witnessed at Shillong in Assam in 1897.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

ANYONE wishing to make a study of the agricultural and economic condition of South Italy, could not do better than read the two lengthy articles dealing with the Basilicate—perhaps the very poorest of all the Italian provinces—which appear simultaneously in the *Rassegna Nazionale* and the *Nuova Antologia* (May 1st).

In the former G. Prato takes a very gloomy view of the situation, basing his estimate on the fact that a higher percentage of the population emigrates from the Basilicate than from any other province. The situation, he contends, can only be compared with that of Ireland after the famine, another point of resemblance being that once emigrated to America, the starving peasantry quickly grow prosperous, and send over annually large sums of money to their destitute relations at home. He attributes the present acute distress mainly to heavy taxation and its unfair distribution; also to bad harvests, deforestation, and foreign industrial competition.

The article in the *Antologia* takes the form of an open letter addressed by the Deputy P. Lacava to the editor, Maggiorino Ferraris, in which, after pointing out the comparatively easy economic position enjoyed by the province when forming a portion of the kingdom of Naples, he attributes a great deal of the present poverty to the lack of proper road and rail communication. By means of elaborate tables of statistics he proves that not only is there less land under cultivation, with a decrease in nearly all forms of produce, save only in olive oil, but that the wealth of the province in flocks and herds is also on the decrease. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to find that the population is decreasing also, and that half the province is practically uninhabited.

To the same number of the *Antologia* Professor Lombroso contributes an article proving that lack of salt is not the cause of the terrible disease *pellagra*; but, as he maintains, spoil maize, so largely consumed in North Italy. The point has a financial as well as a hygienic interest, for if cheaper salt be not a necessity for the public health, the Government should give the preference to cheaper wheat, which, by reducing the price of bread, would directly benefit the very poor. G. Cena contributes a long criticism, on the whole favourable, of the novels of Edouard Roel, and L. Capuana passes in review a large selection of recent Italian novels. Students of early Italian art will find an extremely interesting article by Professor Chiappelli (April 16th) in support of his much-debated contention that Orcagna has painted a portrait of Dante in his "Paradiso" in the Strozzi chapel of Sta. Maria Novella.

The editor of the *Rassegna Nazionale* (May 16th) takes advantage of the recent visits of crowned heads to the Pope, to reassert, what it is the main business of the *Rassegna* to maintain, that the loss of the Temporal Power has been in no way detrimental to the spiritual authority of the Papacy. Professor Bianchini writes suggestively concerning the influence of silence in life and in art, but though he passes a large number of authors in review, curiously enough he makes no reference to Maeterlinck, surely the most potent evoker of the magic of reticence in modern literature.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (May 23rd) discusses the right principles by which to write the lives of saints, and while agreeing with various opinions expressed by Mr. Joly in his well-known "Psychologie des Saints," falls foul of S. Cajetan by R. de Maulde La Clavière, recently translated into English, which is one of the excellent series of lives of saints edited by M. Joly himself.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier opens with an article which will be a pleasant surprise for its British readers and must present itself as an agreeable variation to its native subscribers, namely, an account of the work of Walter Crane, with some reproductions. This magazine usually opens with an account of a Dutch artist, which will explain the foregoing remark about a variation. It is refreshing to see illustrations of "The Workers' Maypole," with the legends on the streamers—Eight Hours, No Starved Children, and so forth; other pictures from *The Forty Thieves* and *The Little Pig*, His Picture Book; and other specimens of Walter Crane's artistic genius. Articles already noticed in previous issues are continued in the current part, and then comes a description of a visit to Panda, who was King of the Zulus in 1870. This is the account of a Boer deputation, numbering Mr. Kruger among its members, to the king of the warlike neighbours with the object of arriving at some settlement of existing animosities. The deputation was successful, temporarily, and some of the parties to the conference appear to have discovered that the trouble had arisen through an improper understanding of ethnological conditions. It is a glimpse into history which, although only thirty-three years old, seems to be very ancient history to present-day readers.

Vragen des Tijds gives us only two articles this month, but they are very long, and very interesting ones of their kind. It is a characteristic of the Dutch reviews that they go very fully into their subjects, yet a review containing seventy pages and two articles would scarcely be appreciated on this side. The first essay is on "Aesthetic Problems," and the writer deals with the subject effectively. The second contribution is of more general interest, for it treats of waiters. We are not all waiters, but we are all interested in them, for most of us come into contact with some of them, however little we travel about. People do not understand what a waiter's life is like; they grumble about him, they make unfavourable comparisons between the waiters of one country and those of another, often in accordance with the condition of their liver at the particular moment, and they grudgingly give him the expected tip, but they know really very little about his trials and hardships. So the writer goes into details—into very many details—and tries to inculcate a better comprehension of the life of a class which plays an important part in the world. In articles of this kind Great Britain comes in for but a small share of attention; the British waiter does not shine to the same extent as his foreign *confrère*. Waiting is more of an art on the Continent than it is here.

De Gids has a story by Cyriel Buysse to begin with, then another Socialistic essay by Mr. Quack, who again finds his subject in English literature of the first half of the nineteenth century. Mr. Quack's articles make a liberal education for many a native of Britain. Professor Hubrecht, whose name we do not see often enough, has an instructive essay on "Training or Teaching?" The object of every nation should be to make its people stronger in body and mind, and to do that there must be training, real training, and not mere official teaching or cramming, which is the general rule nowadays. The Professor keeps you interested from the beginning of his article to the end, treating the subject with a breadth of range that compels admiration. An educational committee, including men like Professor Hubrecht, might advantageously be constituted in certain European countries.

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LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

"Apart from their undisputed practical importance, modern languages can be taught and studied in a truly scientific spirit, and can, in the hands of skilful and enthusiastic teachers, be made the instruments of the highest liberal education."—*Quoted from Carl Brul by the President of Magdalen, at Oxford, May 12th.*

FOR years teachers of modern languages have been pressing upon the authorities at Oxford the great gain to the cause of education which would ensue if an Honour school in modern languages were established at the University. One great hindrance, it was known, would be a financial one, for the foundation of an Honour school would mean Professors, Fellowships, etc., etc., and who was to provide the needed money? When Mr. Carnegie was discussing the disposal of his millions, the endowment of such a chair of modern languages was brought before him; but apparently he had even then decided upon libraries as his way of helping the coming generations. The financial difficulty is not yet overcome, but on May 12th the President of Magdalen brought forward in congregation a proposal to establish an examination in modern European languages as an Honour school, and in spite of much opposition—partly scholastic, partly because of the said financial difficulty, for at least £2,000 a year extra will be needed—the measure was passed on a division by 93 votes to 51.

EDUCATIONAL HOLIDAYS.

Professor Charlier, of Glasgow, writes:—

International correspondence is most valuable. I learnt English that way when at college eight years ago; but I am inclined to lay stress upon holiday-tours as a further development, and should be very glad to tell readers of the REVIEW of REVIEWS of my plan. My address is 5, Bridgend Lane, Kilwinning, Glasgow. Last year I went to France with a Leeds friend. We spent three lovely weeks in Brussels and the Meuse Valley, Rheims and Paris, and spent under £8. This has led me to plan out a series of what I may call co-operative holiday tours.

Professor Charlier sends a sketch of three tours which I would gladly give if I had space.

Tour B. for cyclists, about August 9th to 24th, costing £6, gives a fair idea of the others. So I give its skeleton. First day: Harwich to Ostend. Lecture. Les deux Tartarins. Holiday songs in French, etc. Second day: Ostend. Letters would have preceded travellers so that French friends would be ready to welcome and show the town; if Sunday, service on sands, etc. Third day at Bruges. Visits to art gallery. French lecture. Humorous record in French of parties' doings, etc. Then possibly Ghent. Arrival in Brussels timed to attend Maurice Pottecher's play at Popular Theatre. Then railway to Vosges. Three days' tour there and return through Nancy, Verdun, etc. Daily programme. Two hours' and a half ride after breakfast. Rest. Lunch. Lecture. Two hours' ride. Dinner. Conversation, singing, etc.

The first tour is from July 25th to August 9th, and this includes picnics, visits to galleries, theatres, river journeys, etc., etc. The second tour as above given. The third is also for a fortnight from August 24th, and this includes three days in Paris.

I have given Professor Charlier somewhat at length, because this sort of personally conducted tour is a little different from any other. But readers must remember that the approved scholastic "courses" are dealt with in the list to be procured from the Board of Education Library, St. Stephen's House, Cannon Row, Whitehall.

RECITATIONS AND EXCHANGES.

Professor Hartmann has just sent out his interesting report upon the foreign recitations which have been given with such enormous success in over 180 German towns.

The English lecturers were Mr. Hasluck and Mr. B. Macdonald, son of the famous George Macdonald, and the authors quoted were Shakespeare, Byron, Longfellow, Tennyson, Dickens, Mark Twain, Moore, Irving, Hogg, Hood, Southey, Macaulay, etc. It is a great question whether such recitations would be as well attended in England, teachers saying that over here children are generally taught by foreigners. Probably viewed from the point of perfection, more Germans know and speak English with facility than over here English folk speak and know German; and in these recitations the organisation is as thorough as care can make it, and the scholars seem to have understood the lecturers. Would the majority of the boys in any one of our public schools enjoy a recitation from Schiller or Hein, I wonder, and if not, why not? The question whether our way of "muddling through" which has succeeded in the past, will always be as successful in a world which is daily becoming more scientific, is a serious one.

The system of an exchange of homes between the young people of France, Germany and England has lately received a fresh impulse. We gladly and willingly act as intermediary, but in case parents prefer to write direct I give here the names and addresses of those who can help:—

M. Toni-Mathieu, 36, Boulevard Magenta, Paris.

M. Chambonnaud, 5, Rue Arbonneau, Limoges.

Herr Hempfler, 13, Belforterstrasse, Berlin.

At present there are four opportunities for such an exchange, and if English parents will write me, sending me a stamped addressed envelope, I will give the addresses.

A student, age seventeen, wishes to spend a year in England—his exchange would follow the course of an école supérieure.

A second French boy of fourteen and a-half, whose home is in Dijon, wants a holiday exchange.

Two German exchanges are—the one for the holidays—a boy about sixteen, the other for one of nineteen, the parents being willing to take in exchange for a year either a girl or a boy.

NOTICES.

The *School World* offers in the May number a novel competition: "Which six books are most widely used in schools at the present time for the first year's work of pupils beginning the study of French?"

The *Modern Language Quarterly* for April contains a most interesting article by Miss Brebner upon the training of the modern language teacher. She says truly her counsel is a "counsel of perfection"; but, then, surely we should aim at perfection, even though we never reach it.

The response from teachers as to the proposed change in the organisation of the Scholars' International Correspondence has been most encouraging. About sixty teachers have already replied. Will those who have not yet done so refer to the April REVIEW of REVIEWS, and answer at once?

An Icelander, Mr. Gudm Bergsson, Fsaþjórdur, Iceland, is very desirous of a correspondence with English men or women. Will some such person write him direct?

Adults seeking foreign correspondents should send one shilling towards cost of search, and should give age and occupation, if any, as a guide.

ESPERANTO: THE AUXILIARY INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

I GIVE here two verses of a poem by Tennyson, with a rendering into Esperanto by Mr. Elmy. The translation is a free one, of course, as all poems must be when the metre and rhythm have to be preserved:—

Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea,
Thy tribute wave deliver;
No more by thee my steps shall be,
For ever and for ever.

But here will sigh thine alder tree,
And here thine aspen shiver;
And here by thee will hum the bee,
For ever and for ever.

Fluu, riveret', al maro vi,
Tributecon redononta;
Ne plu ĉe vi repasos mi,
En tempo la venonta.

Sopiros l'alno tiu ci,
Kun poplo tremadonta;
L'abel' murmuro apud vi,
En tempo la venonta.

The poem was printed in the *Daily Chronicle* of May 11th, and in the accompanying letter Mr. Elmy writes:—

"I have within the last three months, with the expenditure of only a few scraps of scanty leisure, so far acquired Esperanto as to read it with perfect facility and accuracy, and to write it with an ease and correctness which in any other language had cost me some years of study."

In London we have decided to close the Esperanto free lessons for the summer. Our chances for fresh air are few, and cycling and tennis can be combined with Esperanto, but not at the New Reform Club. The lessons will close with a social meeting and will re-open in September, due notice of the date being given in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of that month. Good progress has been made, and the advanced students will probably meet once or twice a month to practise conversation. At present, without a dictionary, this is rather a comical process; and shouts of laughter have greeted the efforts of one or another to find the most suitable word.

At the close of the Keighley session, Mr. Hoskison, referring to the way Esperantists get "chaffed," said he rejoiced in the conviction that as soon as the Englishman awoke to the value of the movement, no amount of opposition or chaff would prevent him giving it solid support. I would much like to have seen one of the exhibits: an Esperanto letter and a short story in the raised Braille type which had been received by a blind person (blindulo) in Keighley from a blind Swiss girl at Lausanne. And here I give a part of a most interesting letter, which has been given me to read, hoping it will interest some other people also. Let all who really think Esperanto a good thing obtain propaganda leaflets and distribute. I will send as many as I can for every shilling sent me.

TWO LETTERS.

Mr. H. Thilander tells how he gave his Swedish-English grammar to the Braille Library at Stockholm, hoping that it might induce some blind people, whose lives are such painfully "enclosed" ones, to learn English, and to enjoy the fine magazines published in our Mother tongue. But he found the effort to teach themselves a foreign tongue was too great for any but the very select few. "It is generally known how difficult it is for the educated blind to obtain school-books, works of science, etc., because they are, especially in the smaller countries, too few to enable the societies and institutions to publish sufficient of such books, which are always costly, to cover even a part of the expense." Then Mr. Thilander tells how he tried Volapük, and found it wanting; then Latin, and at last how, with joy, he found Esperanto all he and his blind friends needed. Next month I will give the whole letter.

Letter two is from the Editor of the *Lingvo Internacia*, M. Paul Fruictier. He writes that he will print gratuitously in the *Lingvo* the name, address, and speciality of any commercial house which will transact any business when needed in Esperanto. This advertisement will be published also in Belgium and Holland. "Mi presas senpage en *Lingvo Internacia* la nomon, adreson, kaj, specialaĵon de ĉiu komercisto akceptanta uzadon de Esperanto," and continues that more than one firm has obtained orders in this way. Address—Redaktoro de *Lingvo Internacia*, 27, Boulevard Arago, Paris.

Here I must add a sad note, for I have heard with regret which was almost stupefaction of the sudden death of M. Lombard, the Editor of *Concordia*; young, energetic, enthusiastic, the friend who was always ready to do a kindness, the man who spent his life in helping his fellows, he has left us; a victim to pneumonia, accelerated by a weak condition, caused by overwork. Madame Lombard and her infant will have the sympathy of all.

The groups are now so many that we cannot here give more than the names of the various secretaries, and hope they will excuse the brevity which is really due to the good work done by them.

LONDON ESPERANTO CLUB.—Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Bolinbroke Mudie, 67, Kensington Gardens Square, W.
ESPERANTO SOCIETY, KEIGHLEY.—Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ellis, Compton Buildings.

BRIXTON.—Dr. T. Preston Lewis, 46, Brixton Hill. Here on Saturday, May 23rd, by Dr. Lewis' courtesy, 50 people gathered to hear a lecture by Mr. O'Connor, and much enthusiasm was shown.

SURBITON.—Mr. Howard, the Bungalow, Crane's Park.
WANDSWORTH.—Mr. Hayes, 48, Swanage Road.

PLYMOUTH.—Miss Holt, 13, Connaught Avenue, Mutley.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. Taylor, 13, Berkly Hall Road.

PORTSMOUTH.—Mrs. Greenwood, 21, St. George's Square.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Mr. Woodward, Norwood, St. Swithin's Road.

MANCHESTER.—Dr. Mayer, Central Hall.

DUBLIN.—Mr. Fournier, 97, St. Stephen's Square.

EDINBURGH.—Miss Mary Tweedie, M.A., 2, Spencer Street.

GLASGOW.—Mr. J. Hunter, 138, Darnley Street, Pollokshields.

The Hon. Secretaries, London and Keighley, will give all information about the various Esperanto publications. At this office is published "The Students' Complete Text Book," a compendium of all necessary information; price 1s. 8d. post free. And some short stories from back Esperantists can be obtained here for 1d. each post free.

Dictionaries will, it is hoped, soon be ready now. Few can realise the care needed to produce a dictionary of a new language.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

"BROTHER BOB," ALIAS "FATHER DOLLING."*

"No honest man or woman can consider what Robert Dolling was and did without feeling braced and strengthened, cleansed, and exhilarated; it is 'as a breeze from places strong for life.'"—*Author's Preface.*

RUSSELL LOWELL in his memorial verses to Kossuth describes the method of Nature as that of a great artificer:—

"When gapped and dulled her cheaper tools,
Then she a saint and prophet spends."

In the English Church, the latter half of last century, there were many good men and a few great men, but there were, as always, a great number of tools that had been "gapped and dulled" in the using. Hence, in accordance with Lowell's law, Nature redressed the balance by producing occasionally men of saintliness of character and of exceptional originality and force, who by simply living their lives recalled to the minds of their contemporaries some vision of the ideal of their sacred calling. Such a man pre-eminently was Father Dolling, whose life has now been written by his former colleague, the Rev. Charles E. Osborne, who for seven years worked with him at the Landport Mission, and who continued in friendly intimacy with him until his death.

A BOOK FOR PARSONS,
BOND AND FREE.

It is a fascinating book, and one which cannot be too widely read. Specially would I commend it to persons who consider themselves charged with the cure of souls, whether they be in the Established Church or outside of it. To the Free Churchman it teaches a lesson of tolerance and sympathy, Christian charity, and of broad-mindedness, which will perhaps enable them to recognise better than

they do to-day that it is indifferent to the Source of all good gifts, whether the channel through which the Divine Grace passes is Catholic or Protestant. For the Church parsons every chapter of the book rings like a bugle blast, summoning them to get out of their smug conventionalism and go down and be men among men. It does all men good to look upon a

brother man, free from buckram, stripped of conventional restraints, living and loving, toiling and dying, for the sake of his brethren. Such a man was Father Dolling, who deserves an honoured niche in our English annals.

HIS FOREBEARS.

Yet, as is by no means uncommon with saints and heroes whose life has been spent in England, Father Dolling was born in Ireland. His father was a land agent in County Down. The boy was brought up in Orange Ulster. His mother was a saint. Dolling himself wrote after her death:—

I look back over forty-five years, and remember how my mother taught us children every day some little story from the life of Christ, and how real she made it by drawing pictures and telling words which made us almost see the actual event. As I sit writing this I see them now, those pictures which, please God, I shall never forget.

His father was a genial, good-tempered man, full of wit and humour. He seems to have succeeded in keeping his household immune from the rancour which, whether agrarian or sectarian, often plays such havoc with Irish life, especially in the "black North."

Robert Dolling was born in 1851. The Dolling family consisted of two boys and seven girls. Robert, the sixth child, was the first-born son, so that he had plenty of sisters to look after him from his earliest



Photograph by]

Father Dolling.

[Elliott and Fry.

* "Life of Father Dolling," by Charles E. Osborne, Vicar of Seghill, Northumberland.

infancy, and they kept up their care of him till he died. He never married; but his three sisters, to whom Mr. Osborne dedicates this book, were no mean substitute for a wife.

THE CHILD AS FATHER TO THE MAN.

If Robert Dolling did not lisp in numbers, he seems to have preached before he was out of his petticoats. "A little priest from the cradle," his biographer calls him. Before he was six he used to make his sisters sit on chairs in the nursery while he conducted service in an improvised surplice. When he grew older he looked after the boys of the village, he started a night-school in which he taught them reading, spelling, and arithmetic, and held classes for the study of Bible and prayer-book. He taught the lads to play, to swim, and to garden. When he was ten Dolling was sent to a preparatory school in Herts, and when fourteen he entered Harrow, where he was noted for his hatred of cruelty, his high standard of honour and chivalry. After Harrow he went to Cambridge, where he only remained for a year, his health being bad, and weakness of eyesight making study almost impossible. On leaving Cambridge he went to Italy for his health.

A MODEL LAND AGENT.

On the death of his mother in 1876 he returned to Ireland, where he began the business of life as an assistant to his father as collector of rents. Afterwards he carried on business on his own account. He seems to have achieved a distinct success in this vocation. An Irish land agent who on the eve of the Land League could induce West Meath tenants to pay their rent in full by the magic of his tobacco pipe would seem to be visibly marked out for the profession of a land agent. Even after the Land League was started the tenants would light bonfires in his honour when they were burning other agents in effigy. Dolling, however, felt he had a call to distinctly religious work, and four years after his father's death he took orders in the Church of England. He had previously spent a good deal of his time in London, where he had come under the fascination of the extreme High Church party, whose headquarters were at St. Alban's, Holborn. Father Stanton had founded St. Martin's League among the postmen, a league which appears, unfortunately, to be now extinct.

"BROTHER BOB."

Dolling was enlisted as a helper, and in 1879 became warden of the League House, 95, Borough Road, Southwark. It was in this fraternal association of letter-carriers that Dolling received his first and most famous *soubriquet* of "Brother Bob." In his house at Southwark he was first found in his full glory as a Christian Socialist. He and the postmen fed together, sat together, smoked together and sang together. The evening meetings were uproarious and

hilarious, and in the midst of all the riot of the room "Brother Bob" was ever to the fore:—

When at Borough Road, frequently on Sundays he had parties of poor boys—street scavengers, shoeblacks, newspaper sellers, and rough boys of that class. His method was generally to have the copper-fire lit, make them strip and have a good bath (he very frequently providing them with new underclothes), give them a good tea, and send them away at least clean and well fed. I remember one Christmas in particular, a party he had who ate so heartily of the good dinner that they could find no room for the Christmas pudding; so presently the unusual spectacle was seen of a stout gentleman, followed by about twenty boys, running about six times round the squares. Then they came back and finished the puddings.—(P. 23.)

During this novitiate, as it may be described, Dolling first exhibited his extraordinary power over those who seemed impervious to all influences, human or divine. The poor labourer who, when dying in a London hospital, said he had no relatives, and the only friend he had "was a chap they call 'Brother Bob,' he was very good to me," was a type of many of those whom he succeeded in getting hold of by strong ties of love and service.

He built a club-room at the back of his house at Dublin for the soldiers, where he used to sing "The Wearing of the Green" and "Ballyhooly," in the midst of a cloud of tobacco smoke, to the soldiers he had gathered in from the neighbourhood. Dolling, devoted to incense in church services, seems to have been a veritable devotee of St. Nicotine whenever he was outside the sacred building. In every loving description penned by his friends and his disciples we always come upon some passage telling us that "his features were hardly visible through the clouds of tobacco smoke."

NO BOOKWORM.

In 1882 he decided to seek ordination. Some difficulties arose owing to his lack of qualification for the ministry. He went to Salisbury Theological College, the present principal of which says that his weak point lay "in a thinly disguised contempt for formal study." His passion for work did not include books. Another says:—

His intellectual development was to some extent hindered by his overpowering longing for practical service to his brethren, but his splendid equipment of human sympathy, which made him so great a power for good in mission work, outweighed his defects as a theological student. Hence, though his qualifications in theology were not all that might have been desired, there could be no question as to the rightness of presenting a man of such character and such gifts for ordination.

HIS WORK AT STEPNEY.

After ordination Father Dolling was put in charge of St. Martin's Mission in Holy Trinity parish, Stepney, near to the Rev. Archibald Brown's Tabernacle. His three sisters came over from Dublin and formed a kind of Settlement in the parish, and the four of them set themselves to their evangelising work, with the scarlet cassocks, copes, processional lights, and all the other apparatus which, in Dolling's eyes, were necessary to impress upon the congregation the beauty and splendour of Christian worship. He used

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to say in those days that "Rome had retained the grandeur of worship and Dissent the simplicity, while we of the Church of England have lost both." Notwithstanding his ceremonialism, the flavour of his Evangelical preaching and the broad Catholicity of his effort to use every possible instrument for broadening and brightening the lives of his people endeared him to everyone. As one Nonconformist said, "I don't care whether he is a Ritualist or a Roman Catholic, he preaches Christ in a way I have never heard before, and hardly ever expect to hear again."

HIS BOXING AND STEP-DANCING CLUB.

He started a club which was unique at the time among all ecclesiastical clubs. He writes in what he calls one of his "Rum Tracts":—

It is wonderful how we amuse ourselves; we have two good bagatelle tables; we play cards, dominoes, draughts; we box, we have a gymnasium downstairs, and we often have a concert among ourselves. I don't think you could find in all London better step-dancing than Sullivan's.

Yet with all this he always insisted, both by word and deed, that the religion of love to God, and for His dear sake to our neighbours, was the one object and intention of everything he did.

For two years everything went well. Dr. Temple, then Bishop of London, refused to give him any other license than that of an ordinary curate to the vicar of the parish. Temple did not like Dolling; he had no patience with a man who told him "he could 'not read,' as he had other work to do from 7 a.m. to 12 p.m." Bishop How lamented bitterly the obstinacy of Dr. Temple, but it was in vain.

CALLED TO THE PORTSMOUTH SLUMS.

Father Dolling and his sisters departed from Maidman Street House, and found their true vocation almost immediately after in the slums of Portsmouth. He left East London in July, 1885, and in the autumn of that year he received a call to take charge of the Winchester College Mission in St. Agatha's, Landport, Portsmouth.

The Bishop of Winchester was somewhat nervous when Dolling was nominated for the post. "I have heard strange stories of you," said he, "but I hope you will not do anything foolish." Dolling promised to do his best, and forthwith, on leaving the Episcopal palace at Farnham, had to pawn his watch to pay for his bed, as the last train had left for London!

ST. AGATHA'S, LANDPORT.

The scene of his labours was one which exactly suited him. There in the midst of fried-fish shops, gin shops and houses of ill-fame, in a small conventicle-like building, seated in the midst of the stench of slaughter-houses, Dolling settled himself down to work. A full, turbid and turbulent tide of life surged past his doors. It was frankly pagan. "In this district," he said, "sin was not shame." The only religious and respectable people were Dissenters. The house next door to the Mission was a notorious house

of ill-fame, and the conduct and language of the populace was free and unrestrained to a degree which at least relieved the town of any accusation of smug respectability or of decorous dulness.

A SUNDAY SCENE IN HIS PARISH.

The following picture of an episode which met his eye as he was going to his first Sunday-school in the district brings into clear relief the kind of people with whom he had to do:—

My first Sunday afternoon, as I was walking in Chance Street, I saw for the first time a Landport dance. Two girls, their only clothing a pair of sailor's trousers each, and two sailor lads, their only clothing the girls' petticoats, were dancing a kind of break-down up and down the street, all the neighbours looking on amused, but unastonished, until one couple, the worse for drink, toppled over. I stepped forward to help them up, but my endeavour was evidently looked at from a hostile point of view, for the parish voice was translated into a shower of stones, until the unfallen sailor cried out, "Don't touch the Holy Joe; he doesn't look such a bad sort." I could not stay to cement our friendship, for the bell was ringing for the children's service, and, to my horror, I found that some of the children in going to church had witnessed the whole of this scene. They evidently looked upon it as a quite legitimate Sunday afternoon's entertainment.—(P. 136.)

DISCIPLINE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

As might be expected, Sunday scholars fresh from such an exhibition could hardly be expected to behave with decorum. When they crossed the threshold from the street, the conduct of the boys was so "diabolical," that Father Dolling found it necessary to resort to vigorous measures:—

"Two boys," wrote Father Dolling in his "Ten Years," "calmly lighted their pipes and began to smoke. One remedy alone seemed possible—to seize them by the back of the neck and run them out of church, knocking their heads together as hard as I could. Amazed at first into silence, their tongues recovered themselves before they reached the door, and the rest of the children listened, delighted, to a vocabulary which I have seldom heard excelled. We had no sooner restored order than the mothers of the two lads put in an appearance. As wine is to water, so was the conversation of the mothers to their sons. I wish I could have closed the children's ears as quickly as I closed the service. But they listened with extreme delight, even following me in a kind of procession, headed by the two ladies, to my lodgings. The contrast between this, my first procession, and the last, which took place when my church was opened, is a true measure of the difference which ten years have made."—(P. 66.)

AT WORK IN THE SLUMS.

In the midst of this pagan parish he and his sisters rallied round the Mission a large staff of helpers, who flung themselves with energy into the task of civilising the heathen. They worked along many lines and in many ways. The gymnasium lay at the very centre of all their operations; but Father Dolling left no stone unturned, no civic duty unperformed. He flung himself headlong into all manner of local politics, served on the Board of Guardians and on the School Board, and did everything he possibly could to rouse public opinion as to the need for civic service in the interests of humanity and morality. With all these secular side-shows the heart of the whole was an intense devotion to Jesus Christ. It used to be said in marvel by those who heard Father Dolling's extempore

prayers after the regular service, "he used to talk to Jesus just as if He were there."

HIS FAITH IN THE MASS.

Ritualism was to him only a means to an end. Mass, as he persisted in describing Holy Communion, was essential in his eyes only because he thought it brought the reality of the person of Christ more vividly before the people than anything else could do. The principle upon which all his work was based is thus stated:—

1. The Catholic faith must be popularised if the Church of this country is to be a thing of living souls, and not only an academic tradition existing in books. Ritualism was valued as a means of teaching by the eye.

2. The Church of Christ ought to be the main instrument for the social as well as spiritual regeneration of the people. The exclusive possession of the Church of England by certain classes of the community must be broken down if she is to be in reality as well as in name the National Church.—(P. 78.)

HOW HE WORKED HIS SLUM.

Father Dolling made his parsonage the heart of his parish. The parsonage and the gymnasium formed practically one block—partly dwelling-house, partly house of recreation, exercise and social gatherings. The house was always full of guests, of all sorts and conditions of men, soldiers, sailors, Winchester boys, clerical friends, with not a few "lame dogs who were being helped over stiles," who fed together and smoked together. In his gymnasium, which he built at the cost of £2,000, he established dancing classes, in which from eighty to a hundred boys and girls were taught to dance together, to talk together, and to know each other on a footing of mutual respect. He established almshouses, secured a site and, ultimately, built a new church. He opened classes, and adopted all manner of ordinary and extraordinary methods, to get hold of the hearts and the lives of the people among whom he lived.

A RITUALIST WITH COMMON SENSE.

Although he was High Church and a Ritualist, he had supreme scorn for people who made religion consist of the right arrangement of bibs and tuckers. One day he boxed the ears of a young Ritualistic youth who was distressed by the "incorrectness" in his mode of holding his hands at the altar. Another Ritualistic youth came a long distance to St. Agatha's to attend some observance which he thought would be held there. Finding it non-existent, he went home deeply saddened to offer a blue lamp before Our Lady's image in his private oratory as reparation for the un-Catholic conduct of the clergy of the Mission! "Father, I crave a habit," said a High Church youth on one occasion as he fell on his knees before Father Dolling. Dolling calmly replied, "If you want to do something useful get up and dust these books; that will about suit you." At the same time his devotion to lighted candles, incense and vestments was such as to horrify the pious soul of the Protestant old harridan who kept a house of ill-fame that stood next door to the Mission. She was wont occasionally to stand in the backyard when services were going on and heap

curses upon the head of "old Dolling and his pack of Catholics." Speaking of incense, there is one practical thing to be said in its favour. I was asking a Nonconformist minister the other day why they never used his church on Sunday afternoons. "Sir," he said, "when you have three congregations in the same building on one day it smells 'sweaty' at night." Such a phrase enables one to understand how it was Father Dolling found incense of practical use in the stuffy Mission Church in Landport.

HIS CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

As might be expected, it was not very long before Father Dolling got into hot water. The Baptist minister, the Rev. C. Joseph, and Father Dolling had been putting their heads together in order to see if something could be done to reduce the hours of shop assistants in Portsmouth. In carrying out this beneficent enterprise five addresses were to be given at St. Agatha's, beginning with one by Rev. Stewart Headlam on "Christian Socialism." Mr. Headlam appears to have said nothing that Canon Scott Holland, for instance, would not say to-day, but such advanced views found little favour among the clergy and laity of the Church of England. The Bishop admonished Father Dolling, and the Warden of Winchester scolded him, declaring "that with your ultra High Church proclivities on the one hand, and your Socialist teachings on the other, no sober-minded and loyal citizen can be expected to support the Mission."

HIS RESIGNATION.

Father Dolling resigned, declaring that he dared not go on with his ministry without letting men know that he believed every social question was a question of the Lord Jesus Christ. To his astonishment the whole town rose in protest against his departure; laymen and Dissenters were foremost in his support. Father Dolling himself said what surprised him most was the intense sympathy of the Dissenting clergy:—

In our great trouble only one church clergyman wrote to me, but in three Dissenting meeting-houses public prayer was offered for us, and many of them sent me messages of sympathy by their deacons and others. Although we are the last church one would suppose they would sympathise with.

That is of course on ceremonial grounds—on every other point Father Dolling was absolutely one with them.

HIS PURITY CRUSADE.

He worked hand in glove with the Dissenters in the great crusade against the open encouragement of immorality, which was one of the scandals of the town. During his ten years at St. Agatha's they shut up no fewer than fifty houses of ill-fame. On one occasion he publicly denounced by name a highly-respectable magistrate who owned brothel property and refused to shut it up. The culprit at first threatened a libel suit, but ultimately changed his tenants. Portsmouth was infested with over a thousand public-houses, many of which ran sing-songs which were a great source of attraction to soldiers, sailors,

and young girls. Dolling did not blame the publicans so much as the brewers. To the well-to-do shareholders in the great brewery companies whose houses were demoralising the people, he put the question, "Would they allow their wives or daughters to go down and spend an evening in one of their public-houses?" With Canon Jacob and the Baptist minister, Mr. Joseph, he got together a committee of twenty, who made a thorough investigation of the whole borough of Portsmouth from the moral point of view.

Father Dolling, with the report of this committee before him, took the liberty of calling Portsmouth "a sink of iniquity," and preaching a Lent sermon in London. "He says we are a 'sink of iniquity!'" ejaculated the Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr. Emanuel. "Surely, if he would think for a minute, he would see that he was doing an injury to the town in which he lived, and to the hotels and lodging-houses in the part of the borough upon which we have spent so much money." "I believe myself, however," said Father Dolling, "that the row did the town a great deal of good."

HIS MAGIC OF SYMPATHY.

Mr. Osborne has collected a considerable number of tributes to Father Dolling's work from private soldiers and others who had come under his influence. They all agree with Lieutenant Wilberforce that "he was an extraordinarily sympathetic man, and nothing was too big or too small for him to undertake if it was to be the means of making others happy. He was simply a man whose heart went out to any other man, saint or sinner." "The human are so ungodly, and the godly are so inhuman—that is the difficulty," and his great talent was the marvellous combination in himself of the human and godly. "He first of all made the earthly life smoother and easier, and gradually brought them to think of the higher. No one ever went to him who did not get sympathy. He had to deal with human nature in its rudest, roughest shape, but he never flinched, nor did those who worked with him."

THE LAMBS OF LANDPORT.

When Mrs. Richardson, at the beginning of his mission, invited him to bring a party of his lambs to Winchester to spend a day in the college, their behaviour was enough to discourage their hostess. They "broke into the Warden's garden, and stole his fruit; they climbed over the wall of the bathing-place and laughed at the men who were learning to swim; they tried to kiss the ladies who waited on them; they most of them got drunk before we went home."

Ten years afterwards he took down 160 men who had gone through the Mission. No lady ever entertained a more delightful company; everyone sober, not a single rude or rough word. But although they were sober they still seemed to have preserved splendid appetites, for every guest, it is said, had four or five helpings of each course. The meal was made as long as possible "to let them gradually fill up."

THE SIDE-SHOWS OF ST. AGATHA'S.

Dolling made his church a home for the lonely, and he exulted in every method by which he could stamp out that spirit of smug respectability which has been the evil genius of the Church of England. Day and night he waged war against that self-satisfied gentility which he regarded as the bane of his church. In enumerating all the side-shows in connection with his church, he says, "We have a nigger troupe, dramatic troupe, a dancing class and sick club, a sewing class, a large temperance society and band of hope, a lending library and three penny savings banks. Among his trophies he exults that "we have reformed twenty-five thieves just out of gaol, we have rescued 144 fallen women, we have emigrated 63 young men, put 59 into the Army and 57 into the Navy."

HIS FINAL RESIGNATION.

In the ten years that he was at St. Agatha's he raised £56,000, of which only £760 came from diocesan funds. Everything went splendidly; his new church was almost ready for opening, when suddenly he ran up against his Bishop on the subject of prayers for the dead, which led to his resignation. Notwithstanding his heresies on the subject of remembering the dead in his daily devotions, several of the Nonconformist bodies prayed fervently that Father Dolling might be enabled to stay. He left St. Agatha's, however, declaring that during the ten years that he had been there he had had but one single aim—to bring some poor people in a slum in Landport to a knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

HIS LATER LIFE.

It was the culminating point of his life. The next two years he wrote the story of his work in Portsmouth in his book "Ten Years in a Portsmouth Slum," and lectured and preached up and down the country with great acceptance.

In 1897 he sailed for America, where they wanted him to remain at the cathedral in Chicago. But just before receiving that call he had accepted a summons to Poplar, where he remained until his death. It is not necessary, however, to follow in detail the course of the last six years of his life. In the course of these years he said many true and forcible things; he collected much money and did much good work, ministering to many souls; but he will chiefly be remembered by the ten years which he spent in a Portsmouth slum.

HIS REVERENCE FOR DISSENTERS.

His message to the Church was clear, definite, emphatic. Being a real man caring for his brother men, and not a mere automaton, white-chokered and black-cassocked, he had a scorn of scorns and hate of hates for the poisonous canker of sectarian ascendancy. "Don't let us be ashamed," he said on one occasion, "to confess what we owe to the splendid work of the Dissenters. It makes me oftentimes sick at heart to hear the way in which the newly-ordained student,

strong in the orthodoxy of his High Church collar, speaks of those class leaders at whose feet he is unworthy to sit." And again, "I thank God there were five active centres of Dissenting worship in my own district." "Is it any wonder that men preferred the warm and loving and personal worship that they found in the chapel? Is it so long ago since many dignified clergymen believed that the chapel was really more suitable for common people?" When the Archbishop declared that the history of the Church of England was "a progressive tale of the upward march of men," Father Dolling remarked sarcastically that he was constrained to believe this because of the authority of him who said it; "but, in all honesty, I pray you to ask yourselves, are there ten working-men in England that believe it?"

WORKING HIMSELF TO DEATH.

He was a tireless worker. During his stay in the United States he preached two hundred and sixty-one times in fifty-eight different churches and thirty-five cities and towns between May 26th and December 21st. The strain was too great. The Bishop of Chicago warned him, "God has given you enormous physical vitality, and a mind to use it without stint, but don't hasten the end too speedily. I have come to believe that occasional attacks of indolence are praiseworthy."

HIS LAST PARISH.

When Father Dolling returned to East London he went to a dull and unsympathetic parish in Poplar. He had far too much to do in raising money, far too little time to attend to the mean streets in which his lot was placed.

Father Dolling went on his way advocating all manner of necessary reforms, asserting his right as spiritual teacher to interfere in all secular affairs, for the redemption of the body was to him a vital part of the Christian religion. "I speak out and fight about drains," he said, "because I believe in the Incarnation." He found great joy in his camps for boys and girls, the cost of one of which—that at Broadstairs—was entirely defrayed by Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, who speaks of Father Dolling as being among "one of the best men of business he ever met, the dearest and most loyal of friends, a unique personality." He was fiercely intolerant with those who were of the "dog-in-the-manger" school. "Sir," said Dolling, on one occasion to a clergyman who had been prating about the presence of Dissenters in the slums—"sir," he said, "thousands in the slums are perishing, both in body and soul. If these people are helping to save one or both, God forbid that you or I should put a stumbling-block in their way."

HIS MESSAGE TO THE CHURCH.

Such a man naturally found himself hampered, misunderstood, and misrepresented by the majority of the clergy. Although an earnest Anglican minister, he regarded the Establishment rather as a curse than a benefit to the Church. The following passage from an article which he contributed in the last year of his

life to the *Pilot* sets forth clearly enough his own estimate of the causes of the failure of the Church of England:—

There are, I think, two reasons why the Church of England cannot supply the needs of England. First, she is tied and bound by a system that practically admits of no rearrangement as to incomes. She is not only tied to a perfectly unworkable system, with no power of adapting herself to modern needs, but she has had now for many generations, and still has, a perfect genius for destroying all enthusiasm, and until she is able to evoke enthusiasm among our best young men of all classes she will never get a ministry adequate in number and power.

A genius for getting rid of her best, unless her best will become commonplace—is this too hard a description of the Church of England? What else explains the extraordinary growth of Nonconformity, for which, since the Church of England would not do her duty to her children, I thank God, and surely all who love souls must, for had it not been for their ministry many a soul would have died without a knowledge of Jesus, and many a place would have been left in outer darkness? But like it or not, we must accept it as a fact, and a fact largely due to the Church of England.

On no question of any importance, religious or social, have the Bishops given any leading to their people unless they have been driven to it by the man in the street (pp. 305-7).

THE WORLD WITHOUT GOD.

But it would be a mistake to think that he merely concerned himself with the welfare of the Church of England. In his last years he was full of sadness at the extent to which the people had lost the idea of God. He said:—

We live here without God—that is, by far the greater majority of our people do not pray, do not read their Bibles, do not come to church, far less frequent the Sacraments, and live, as a rule, altogether unconscious of the Supernatural.

God is not in any of our thoughts; we do not even fear Him. We face death with perfect composure, for we have nothing to give up and nothing to look forward to. Heaven has no attraction, because we should be out of place there. And Hell has no terrors (p. 313).

THE END.

So he went on preaching, pleading, toiling till the end, which came at last on May 15th, 1902. He was worn out before his time.

In closing this most inadequate survey of a heroic life lived out in the very smithy of present day experience, the question occurs again and again—wherefore this waste? Why should a man like Dolling, who could do such rare work, be compelled to spend half his time in begging for money with which to carry out his schemes? There were those who called him friend, who, without feeling themselves a penny the poorer, could have underwritten all his liabilities, and have delivered him from the continual strain of begging here, there, and everywhere. He raised £50,000 in the ten years he was in Landport. Supposing he raised £50,000 more during the rest of his ministry. What was that? I don't envy the feelings of some of the very wealthy men of his acquaintance, who saw him done to death before their eyes, when with a stroke of the pen—which would never have cost them a sacrifice of a single indulgence—they might have delivered him from one-half, and that the most trying half, of the labour which ground him to the grave.

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SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE ART OF INDEX MAKING.

LAST month were published three specimens of the art of index making, two very good and one atrociously bad. The two that are good are monumental in their character, and deserve to be regarded as the most important indexes for popular use that have been published in England in any time. Both of these are due to private enterprise. The third, which is apparently published for the purpose of showing how not to do it, is brought out under the aegis of the Government, has been defended by the Government against indignant criticisms, and apparently is to continue to be issued every month during the rest of the Session; I refer to the index of the authorised edition of the "Parliamentary Debates," published by Messrs. Wyman and Sons. All that can be said in defence of it is that the index, for slovenly inefficiency and absolute incompetency, reflects only too accurately the general character of the proceedings in the House of Commons as they have been conducted by his Majesty's Ministers this year.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA INDEX.

Of the two good indexes, the largest forms the thirty-fifth volume of the new "Encyclopædia Britannica." It is an index of all the thirty-four preceding volumes, including those of the ninth edition and the supplementary eleven volumes of the tenth. It is a marvellous specimen of what may be regarded as the condensed index. It contains more than a thousand pages. On each page are printed five narrow columns, in which reference is to be found to every subject dealt with in the "Encyclopædia." As a key-index it is one of the most condensed that has ever come under my notice. Many of the minor particles have been ruthlessly expunged, and the art of compression has been carried to its last point in abbreviation. It is also an index to the "Atlas"; its method of reference is very simple and convenient, most of the geographical abbreviations refer to the States of the American Union. The prefixes "St," "Le," and "La," have been treated as inseparable from the word which they precede. "Mc" and "St" have been treated as if they were written "Mac" and "Saint." The only confusion that is noticeable is in the somewhat arbitrary method by which "Della Cassa" has been indexed under "Della," while "Da Silva" is indexed under "Silva," and "De La Place" is indexed under "La Place." At the end of the volume there is a list of the contributors to the "Encyclopædia," with a key to their initials. The only omission noticeable seems to be a failure to indicate, in the list of contributors, under what heads to find the articles which they have contributed. It would not have unduly extended the list if each contributor's contributions had been tabulated under his name. The index to the "Encyclopædia" is absolutely indispensable for those who wish to use the "Encyclopædia" as a constant work of reference; owing to the way in which the ninth and tenth editions were brought out some such general index volume was absolutely necessary, but with its aid one can turn up in a moment any page in any volume of the whole thirty-four.

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

The second monumental index, which was issued last month, is of altogether another type. Whereas the "Encyclopædia" index pressed the art of compression to the uttermost, the index of the "Dictionary of National

Biography" is not so much an index as a *précis* of the contents of the fifty-six volumes of the great dictionary. For general use this index will be much more popular than the dictionary itself. The "Dictionary of National Biography" cannot be had under £49 10s., and it requires more shelving in the library than most people can afford. But in this index epitome volume of nearly 15,000 pages we have the condensed essence of all the other sixty-six volumes. It is this index and epitome volume, which is published at 25s., which will serve as a universal handbook of ready reference of all British worthies, from the earliest days down to the death of Queen Victoria. The book is a marvel of industry, and for editors, students, writers, and speakers of all kinds is quite indispensable. Some idea may be formed of the elaborate completeness of this index and epitome when I mention that the entry under Shakespeare occupies a page, while the epitome of the biography of the late Queen occupies seven closely-printed columns. The index is a work of many hands. Miss Elizabeth Lee appears to be the only lady of the company of indexers, she is responsible for six volumes, Mr. C. E. Hughes is responsible for sixteen, and Mr. le Grys Norgate is responsible for fourteen. The number of separate articles is no less than 30,378, cross-references number 3,474. "*Finis Coronat Opus*," the crown is worthy of the work; higher praise could not be given.

Heroes of the Boer War.

THIS book, which deals with the Boers, their generals, their organisation, and their leaders, has been published in several European languages, was announced some months ago as appearing in English; but the publication has been delayed, and it is only now that the English edition is ready. "Heroes of the Boer War" is the work of Frederick Rempel, the war correspondent of the *Volksstem*, of Pretoria. It has 144 illustrations and two maps, is bound in cloth, and is issued here at 5s. It should form part of every collection of literature of the South African War, because it gives more fully than any other book an account of the Boers and their leaders. A copy can be sent post free from this office for 5s.

A VERY handy little book for anyone who is going to live in France, or has business with French people, is Mr. H. C. Cox's "MANUAL OF FRENCH LAW AND COMMERCIAL INFORMATION." It is arranged alphabetically, and is a small encyclopædia of the subjects likely to affect daily intercourse—either social, legal, or commercial. Under the head of "Woman," for instance, we learn that no woman in France can contract a second marriage until ten months after the death of her husband. A divorced person cannot marry the corespondent. A French wife may be sent to prison for adultery for two months or two years. A foreigner can have his wife imprisoned in the same way as a Frenchman. Adultery committed in France by a foreigner is a crime. A French husband, however, can only be punished for adultery if the offence is committed in his own house, the residence of his wife. But in that case he is not sent to prison, but only fined—not less than £4 and not more than £80. It is a very handy little book, and anyone thinking of marrying a Frenchman would do well to read the article on Marriage.

THE FRENCH AND BELGIAN CONGO.

THE debate raised by Mr. Herbert Samuel in the House of Commons on May 20th has brought the Congo question once more to the front. The Government, however reluctantly, has been compelled under the pressure of indignation excited by the recent publication of the truth concerning the concessionaire *régime* established by King Leopold, to promise to enter into communication with the other signatories of the Berlin Act of 1884-5, in order to see what can be done. Whether anything comes of this will depend more upon the action of Germany than upon that of any other Power, but it is impossible for the matter to remain where it is. The French Government can hardly be expected to take an active initiative for two reasons: first, because they might be suspected of an attempt to enter into the inheritance secured for them in case the Belgians evacuated the Congo Free State, and, secondly, because the conduct of their own government in French Congoland is also a matter for international inquiry. The Berlin Act of 1884-5, although often spoken of as the Charter of King Leopold's Empire in Africa, was much more than that. It laid down principles which were to be binding upon all the Powers, including the French, Portuguese, British, and Belgians, which exercises any sovereignty over any of the territories bordering upon the Congo. It is true that King Leopold has violated the provisions of the Berlin Act more cynically than any other Power, but the conduct of the French Government is also open to grave animadversion.

Mr. Morel, whose book on "Affairs of West Africa" I noticed early this year, last month brought out a very effective statement of our grievances against the administration of French Congoland, in a book entitled "The British Case in the French Congo" (Heinemann, 6s.). It is only a small volume of less than 200 pages. The author writes by no means unsympathetically as to the work which has been done by France in these parts, and he is very careful to differentiate between the iniquities of King Leopold and the mistakes made by the French Government when, beguiled by the apparent financial success of the concessionaire *régime* in the Belgian Congo, it attempted to establish a similar system in the territory under its own control. But it is quite clear that although the French concessionaire *régime* is not so bad as that of the Belgians, it is bad enough, and works in the same direction—namely, the establishment of monopoly, the oppression of the natives, and the confiscation of their rights both in the land and its products; and that it is destructive of the principles of Free Trade. Mr. Morel says that the British merchants have been broken up, native traders in British employment are flogged, produce paid for by British merchants has been openly appropriated, and, when action has been brought in the local courts, redress is denied on the ground that the natives have no right whatever to sell produce, all these rights having been conceded to a concessionaire company. The result is that the British merchants find themselves excluded from a territory in which they have an international right to live and trade. Fortunately the Government of the French Congo is not, like King Leopold, interested in the profits of the concessionaire companies. What is even more satisfactory is that none of the French Congo concessionaire monopolies have made any profits at all. They have injured British merchants without doing themselves any good.

Mr. Morel sets forth with his customary lucidity the facts of the case which call urgently for the intervention

of some international authority, whether at the Hague or elsewhere. He concludes his interesting and timely little volume by declaring that the absolute and immediate necessities of the case are, first, a new conference of the Powers; secondly, the maintenance of commerce; thirdly, the maintenance of Free Trade; fourthly, an agitation in favour of the Open Door; fifthly, partition of the Congo Free State; sixthly, the disappearance of the concessionaire *régime* from the French Congo, with compensation for losses suffered and reinstatement of our merchants in that region. The partition of the Congo Free State is a task from which the Governments of Europe will recoil; but there is no reason why the right of the French Government to close the Open Door and establish monopolies in French Congoland should not be submitted to the decision of the Hague Tribunal.

A very different book, and one I am glad to welcome in English as well as in French, is "New Africa; an Essay on Government Civilisation in New Countries, and in the Foundation, Organisation and Administration of the Congo Free State" (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.), by M. Descamps, the well-known professor of International Law at the University of Louvain, who is also a Belgian Senator, and who honourably distinguished himself at the Hague Conference by the part which he took in framing the Convention of Arbitration. M. Descamps has put together, in a closely-printed volume of 400 pp., all the documents which are necessary to understand the Belgian official point of view. M. Descamps, of course, is a courtier, and his point of view is that of one who imagines that Leopold II. has solved the problem of government civilisation in the centre of barbaric Africa. To him the Congo State is a new instrument of civilisation.

M. Descamps deals with the question very fully. He begins with the history of the subject, tells the story of the first beginning of the Congo Free State, then passes on to describe the treaties of Berlin and Brussels, which constitute the Charter of the State. Then he devotes the greater part of his book to a description of the institutions established under the aegis of these acts. The fourth part is devoted to an account of "The Sovereign." The book is very useful, inasmuch as it is a statement of the official case, and contains in convenient compass the documents necessary for reference. But as a contribution to the controversy raised in the House of Commons last month, as to the right of the Congo State to close the Open Door and establish a monopoly, and suppress all trade within the limits of the most fertile regions of the Congo basin, it is utterly worthless.

As to the atrocities which are perpetrated in the collecting of the rubber by which the companies have made their dividends, it is sufficient to quote the following complacent paragraph to dispose of M. Descamps' claim to be regarded as an authority on the subject. On p. 256 he says: "The measures resorted to by the Congo State concerning the turning to profit of its properties are of a blameless character, and the State is unquestionably entitled to apply them to the immediately workable elements of its domain property, such as the india-rubber of the domain forests." That is the first question upon which everyone not an official who has been in the Congo differs *toto celo* from him. But M. Descamps is the official apologist all through. He even ventures to state that the cases when atrocities have been committed are rare, and that the Government has never hesitated in the past, as it will do in the future, to punish all the agents responsible with disciplinary or judicial penalties.

A PLEA FOR REAL MORAL EDUCATION.*

UNDER the title of "Reform of Moral and Biblical Education," on the lines of Herbartianism, critical thought and the ethical needs of the present day, Mr. Frank Hayward, Fellow of the College of Preceptors, and author of "The Ethical Philosophy of Sidgwick" and "The Student's Herbart," has flung into the educational arena one of the brightest, brainiest and breeziest books that it has been my good fortune to read for some time. Mr. Hayward is of the opinion that a true Science of Education would solve the religious difficulty; that "If there were recognised in Britain a Science of Education and a body of scientific educationists, then it would be nothing but impertinence for church, chapel, jockey clubs, aerated bread companies, or bi-metallic leagues to think of prescribing the details of educational procedure. For what do they know of psychology or of principles of education? . . . When the Science of Education is recognised in England people will regard a clergy-made 'syllabus of religious instruction' with as much astonishment as a teacher-made prescription for lumbago." He thinks that if an authoritative committee of teachers were religiously to draw up a scheme of moral or religious education no school managers would dare to ignore it. He complains bitterly that the Bible is not taught in any of our schools in a rational method. He says that the Bible, although "the greatest book, is also the worst arranged, worst printed, and worst illustrated book in the world." But even with our badly arranged Bible we could have done something if we had tried. "To the poor of England Isaiah might have been a Demosthenes and Jerusalem an Athens. The glory of Israel was her prophets, and the study of her prophets is the finest of all antidotes to materialism. For these men lived in times like ours, but for all our schemes of religious education the prophets are unknown to us and their inspiration unfelt." Mr. Hayward is so far from being an opponent of moral teaching in schools that he maintains that the one and only aim of education is the moral aim. He is a great prophet of Herbartianism, he declares that there is no Science of Education in England at the present moment, and that there are in Britain absolutely no recognised principles on the subject of religious or moral instruction. He cries aloud for the reform of Biblical instruction in accordance with historical and critical thought, and for the sanctification of secular instruction by a demonstration of its sacred character. The hopes of last century educationalists have failed almost absolutely in realisation, "there is neither mental alertness nor moral enthusiasm in those who have passed through our schools. There is not a single Scripture syllabus issued by schools in England that shows the faintest knowledge of modern scholarship. Our systems of moral or Biblical education are almost entirely stupid. They are one hundred years behind the time, and untouched by educational progress. Moral education is the first want of the age, and the urgent need of it may be traced through the entire range of the secular and religious life of society."

In a series of incisively written chapters Mr. Hayward narrates what has been done in Germany, America, and France. The present system of school lessons is utterly unscientific, and it needs to be reformed, if only because it entirely ignores the best parts of the Old Testament. He praises highly the work of Mr. F. J. Gould, and pleads passionately for the proposals of the Moral Education League. But it would be easy to fill pages

with extracts from his incisive and audacious frontal attack upon the religious system of instruction which both the defenders and the opponents of the Education Act seem to regard as beyond criticism. I gratefully acknowledge the tribute which Mr. Hayward pays to my "Books for the Bairns"—a series which, he says, "is precisely what English education has been yearning for. If used extensively and wisely, alike in school and home, they are bound to effect the great end which must always be kept in view—namely, the creation of an interest in reading. The books are a liberal education for the young, and the child who is familiar with a dozen of them possesses more than the rudiments of culture."

A BIOGRAPHY OF MR. BALFOUR.

MR. BERNARD ALDERSON has written, and Mr. Grant Richards has published, an illustrated volume of 360 pages, describing "Mr. Balfour: the Man and his Work." The most interesting pages in the book do not deal with the man at all, but with him as a boy. During his stay at Eton, Mr. Balfour was Lord Lansdowne's fag, and Mr. Alderson gives a very pleasant account of Mr. Balfour's boyhood at Whittingehame. He lost his mother when she was forty-seven years of age, but he seems to have owed almost everything to her in his early training. The example of the teaching of his mother, the thoroughness of her work, and the tact with which she carried out the education of her children, left an abiding impression upon his mind. She was of a deeply religious nature, and had Bible-readings with her children every day. In the long evenings she used to read to them from Dumas and Shakespeare. Of Mr. Alderson's sketch of Mr. Balfour as politician, Minister of the Crown, and Prime Minister, there is not much to be said. There is little that is new, but he has collected together within the two covers of his book references to most of his speeches, and anyone who has to write of Mr. Balfour would find this book useful, not to say indispensable. Mr. Alderson is eulogistic throughout. The only trace of criticism is to be found in the cartoons. I am glad to see he has reproduced Mr. Gould's famous sketch in which Mr. Balfour expresses his surprise to Sir M. White Ridley that the Boers have got horses. It would have been better if, instead of reproducing the cartoon, he had quoted the extraordinary confession of ignorance as to the resources of the Boers, and the certainty that the Orange Free State would join the Transvaal in case of war. In the same connection it may be noticed that it is a grossly unfair summary of the Stop the War Committee to say that it simply amounted to a denunciation of our own country and an appeal for peace at any price. The programme which Mr. Balfour read in the House of Commons was an impeachment of the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers, and a demand that justice should be done upon those who had launched us into a criminal war. There was no denunciation of our country, and there was no demand for peace at any price, but rather for the execution of justice upon the delinquents.

The chapter upon Mr. Balfour's recreations contains much that is new. Mr. Alderson mentions that at Whittingehame Mr. Balfour's habit, long after the other inmates of the house have gone to rest, is to sit down to the piano in his study adjoining his bedroom and discourse sweet music in the small hours of the morning. In addition to being an accomplished pianoforte player, he is also a clever violinist. Mr. Balfour has no favourite flower, but he has eighteen glass-houses and ten gardeners. It is his sister, however, who chiefly looks after the flowers.

* "Reform of Moral and Biblical Education," By F. H. Hayward. (Sonnenschein.) 248 pp.

ENGLAND'S MISSION.

BY ENGLAND'S STATESMEN.

THIS is a very handy volume of 360 pp., edited by Mr. Arthur Mee and published by Mr. Grant Richards. It is based upon the happy thought of collecting together within the compass of a single volume some of the most notable utterances of notable British statesmen as to England's Mission. The only bad thing about it is the sub-title which follows "England's Mission. By England's Statesmen, Chatham to Chamberlain." We may recognise the alliterative temptation of the two Ch's., but it is rather bathos bringing in Mr. Chamberlain in such a connection. The most interesting part of the book is not that which deals with contemporary politics, but the speeches quoted in the end of the volume. Lord Brougham's speech on "England and the African Race" reads very oddly now, and yet it is well to be reminded of the traditional attitude of our country towards Africans. Another valuable speech is Lord Chatham's protest against war with America, which follows immediately after Edmund Burke's speech moving his thirteen resolutions for conciliation of the American colonies in 1775. Mr. Mee's choice of subjects is sometimes rather curious. For instance, the only utterance of William Pitt is that on the emancipation of the slaves. Lord Macaulay is quoted as to England's mission in India. There are three utterances by Canning, one by Sir Robert Peel on England's influence abroad, which was delivered during the Don Pacifico debates. There are four samples of Lord Palmerston's style, but only a couple of pages are devoted to his famous *Civis Romanus Sum* speech of 1850. There are two samples of Cobden, two of John Bright, four of Lord Beaconsfield, and three of Mr. Gladstone. Of these, the most important is his reply to Lord Palmerston in the Don Pacifico debates. There is a page or two from his Midlothian speeches, and a long extract from the *Nineteenth Century* on "England's Place in Civilisation." The first place in the book is given to Mr. Balfour, the second to Lord Rosebery, the third to Mr. Chamberlain. The longest extract is that taken from Mr. Chamberlain's Glasgow address in 1897. Lord Rosebery's Glasgow address of 1900 is also drawn upon. I am glad to see included in this collection a long extract from Lord Rosebery's presidential address at the Social Science Congress of 1874. Mr. Asquith, Lord Kimberley, and Sir George Grey each make a single contribution to this volume. Mr. Morley has four, and Lord Salisbury six. Mr. Mee has done well to include extracts from Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Venezuelan Question, in which he pleaded for peace among the English-speaking peoples.

THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

MR. EDWIN PEARS, better known as the famous war correspondent of the *Daily News* who first told the world of the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876, has written a most interesting and valuable historical work entitled "The Destruction of the Greek Empire, and the Story of the Capture of Constantinople by the Turks" (Longmans, Green and Co., 18s. net). In this volume, which is well indexed and illustrated with maps and photographs, Mr. Pears tells us all that modern research has brought to light concerning the death agony of the Byzantine Empire. Mr. Pears calls it the Greek Empire, preferring that title to either the Later Roman Empire or the Byzantine Empire. In doing this, however, he but returns to the usage that prevailed at the time when the Empire fell. Mr. Pears

justifies himself for telling the story of the memorable siege which forms the subject of Gibbon's most brilliant chapters, by pointing out that at least four valuable contemporary documents have been brought to light since Gibbon wrote, and further remarks, not unjustly, that Gibbon had so violent a contempt for Christians of any kind that he was naturally incapable of sympathetic appreciation of the questions which really exercised the minds of the degenerate descendants of Constantine. Mr. Pears begins his work with a summary of the history of the Empire between the Latin conquest in 1204 and the capture of the city in 1453. It is impossible here to attempt anything approaching to a review of an historical work of this importance, but Mr. Pears tells the story with great spirit, and enables us to grasp from its beginning to its tragic close the details of the siege with a sympathy which is by no means confined to the Christian side. It was the cannon that did everything to end the siege, but the preponderance of numbers was also great on the side of the Turks. Mahomet II. sat down with 150,000 men, including at least 12,000 of the best-trained troops in the world, before Constantinople, which was defended by a garrison of 8,000 fighting-men who had to stand guard round thirteen miles of walls. When the city was captured it was given over to sack for three days. In the last death flurry from three to four thousand men were killed on the Christian side, and 50,000 made prisoners. The stone cannon balls used by the Turks measured seven feet four inches in circumference.

SOME LEADING PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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| Alderson, B. Arthur James Balfour | (Grant Richards) net | 10/6 |
| Bax, E. Belfort. The Social Side of the Reformation in Germany. Part III. | (Sonnenschein) | 6/0 |
| Baxter, Dudley. England's Cardinals | (Burns and Oates) | 2/6 |
| Bonde, Baroness. Paris in '48 | (Murray) net | 8/0 |
| Bradshaw, F. Self-government in Canada | (P. S. King) net | 10/6 |
| Burn, W. A. Claims Against the Military | (Juta) net | 10/6 |
| Banning, Major S. T. Organisation and Equipment Made Easy | (Gale and Polden) | 4/6 |
| Black, C. E. D. The Marquess of Duferin and Ava | (Hutchinson) net | 16/0 |
| Bowack, W. M. Another View of Industrialism | (Unwin) | 6/0 |
| Brassey, T. A. The Navy Annual, 1903 | (Griffin) net | 15/0 |
| Beckinridge, S. P. Legal Tender | (University Press, Chicago) | \$2.00 |
| Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1742-45. Preserved in the Public Record Office. Prepared by W. A. Shaw. | (Eyre and Spottiswoode) | 15/0 |
| Cocheris, Jules. Situation Internationale de l'Egypte et du Soudan | (Paris: Plon-Nourrit) | |
| Church, A. H., F.R.S. Josiah Wedgwood | (Seeley) net | 7/0 |
| Chadwick, J. W. William Ellery Channing | (Houghton) net | 5/0 |
| Clowes, Sir W. Laird. The Royal Navy. Vol. III. | (Sampson Low) net | 25/0 |
| Descamps, E. L'Afrique Nouvelle | (Paris: Hachette. Bruxelles: Lebegue) | |
| Dewitt, D. Miller. The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson | (Macmillan) net | 12/6 |
| Dewey, Davis Rich. Financial History of the United States | (Longmans) | 7/6 |
| Diary and Letters of Wilhelm Muller. Edited by P. Schuyler Allen and J. Taff Hatfield. | (Chicago University Press) | 2/6 |
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To be Continued in our Next.

(This story was begun in the January number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Copies of any of the preceding issues can be sent by post for 8½d. each. The story will be continued month by month without end.)

CHAPTER XXIV.—HOW THEY CELEBRATED EASTER IN KISHINEFF.

THE Grizzled Gordon, forsaking the editorial office, had made a spring trip to the near East. Some years ago he had made the round trip from the northward, starting at St. Petersburg and crossing Russia southward to Sebastopol. This time he began at the other end. A delightful cruise on a friend's yacht brought him through the Bosphorus to Odessa. From that Liverpool of the Euxine he purposed making his way up slowly along the eastern frontier so as to reach St. Petersburg during the celebration of the bicentenary of the time when Peter the Great opened that window through which Muscovy was able to look out on Europe.

Naturally an optimist, and possessing an immovable conviction in the benevolent intentions of the Tsar, the editor looked forward with much satisfaction to the prospect of participating in the civic celebration which bound together the reigns of Peter the Great and Nicholas the Good. He heard mutterings of discontent among the Liberals whom he met in Odessa, and listened with a smile to the sullen growl of the old Tories as to the need of making an example. The formula was so familiar. Gordon thought of Ireland and the twenty years of resolute government culminating in Mr. Wyndham's Land Bill. But he had hardly started on his trip northward from Odessa before he felt there was something electric in the air. There was a sense of unrest. Something was going to happen. What—no one appeared to know.

At a wayside station most of his fellow-travellers got out. One, however, remained in the carriage. He was a dark-haired, consumptive-looking young man, with hectic cheek and burning eyes. Gordon got into conversation with him. Finding that his fellow-traveller was an Englishman, the young fellow spoke freely.

He was a Jew, he said, and he was going to Kishineff to join the girl whom he hoped to marry at midsummer. There had been reports of Jew-baiting, and he wished to be by her side to protect her if trouble arose.

"Jew-baiting!" said Gordon. "Surely that is impossible at this time of day."

"Hush," said the other, as the guard, accompanied by a gendarme, entered the carriage. They passed, however, without observation.

When the door banged behind them the Jew began to speak in a low, eager whisper.

"Why do you say that?" he asked

"Why," said Gordon, "the Tsar is the most humane

of men. He detests Jew-baiting. It is not as it was in 1882."

The Jew smiled bitterly. "The Tsar!" he said. "The man in the moon!"

"Is he not autocrat, then?" said Gordon. "And a kinder man never trod God's earth!"

"Maybe," said the Jew. "The better the man, the more he is to be pitied. But what can even the ablest captain do when his ship is in a whirlpool! And in Southern Russia we are all in a whirlpool."

"Can nothing, then, be done?" asked the Englishman.

"What is always done in such cases," replied his companion. "They will throw Jonah overboard, and Jonah is always the Jew!"

The man spoke with infinite sadness but intense conviction. "Always the Jew," he said, "the scapegoat who bears upon his head the sins of the people."

He sat moodily looking out of the window, nor did he break his silence until the train drew up at the railway station of Kishineff. It was the eve of Easter, and the station was crowded. As Gordon was preparing to descend, he heard a glad cry of joy, and saw his melancholy companion making signals to a buxom young Jewess with the bosom and complexion of Hebe, who with laughing face was signalling to her lover. "'Tis Rebekah," said the young man, as he jumped down the steps and hastened in her direction. The crowd swallowed them up, but Gordon, as he drove to his hotel, was still thinking with admiration of the radiant beauty and queenly figure of the girl.

Next day was the Russian Easter. The first sweet fresh splendour of the spring was in the air. Over all the town rose the soft melody of the church bells. "Christ has risen!" was the salute which greeted him as he entered the breakfast-room, which was decorated as for a festival. Out in the street he saw stalwart moujiks falling upon each other's necks and kissing each other as they exchanged the Easter salute, "Christ has risen!" It was the festival of the Resurrection, and every leaf which expanded green in the morning sunlight and every dove that cooed and murmured on the eaves bore testimony to the return of spring.

"Christ is risen!" said a comfortable-looking merchant as he entered the room. "But these dogs of Jews—"

"Have you seen the *Bessarabets*?" said another portly citizen. "They've been killing Christian children again. It is time something was done."

"Christ is risen!" grunted a fat priest as he sat

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down to his second breakfast. "And, brothers, He has not risen in vain if all that I hear is true."

"When is the Jew-baiting to begin?" said the first merchant, stirring his coffee.

"It is not quite fixed," said the priest. "But I hear there is great alarm among the Jews. There was a deputation to the Governor last night asking for protection."

"What swine," said the second merchant. "And they got it, I suppose—for a price."

"No," said the other, "the price was too high. Besides, they say the Vice-Governor is behind the *Bessarabets*, and a great friend of the editor *Kruschewan*. The police will do nothing. And quite right, too," concluded the priest. "Why should Christian blood flow for the sake of the infidel dogs who crucified Christ, and who mingle the blood of our children in their idolatrous sacrifices."

Gordon, sitting at a table apart, heard every word. The conversation becoming general, he devoted himself to the local papers to which they had referred. They were full of the vilest abuse of the Jews. Thieves, bloodsuckers, idolators, atheists, dogs, swine—every epithet of contumely was flung at their heads. Their extirpation was preached as a patriotic and Christian duty.

"It would seem my Jew friend was right," said Gordon to himself. "It seems as if Jonah is to be sacrificed. But poor Rebekah!"

After breakfast Gordon went out into the town. The Jews were not much in evidence. It was Easter Day, consecrated to Veal and Christianity, gluttony and bell-ringing. "Christ is risen! Christ is risen!"

Gordon had turned down Alexander Street, when suddenly behind him he heard the crash of broken windows, followed by a savage burst of laughter. Turning round, he saw a small crowd of undersized young ruffians, amongst whom were some elderly men, apparently in authority. They had been flinging stones through the windows of a Jewish store. They seemed more bent upon destruction than plunder. The sound of the breaking glass seemed to thrill them with delight. Their numbers increased, and after smashing every window in the first store they moved on, and began methodically to mete out the same treatment to the next. "Where are the police?" thought Gordon. "If this is not stopped there'll be the devil to pay."

No one was interfering. A few policemen looked on as if amused. Gordon went up to one and asked, "What is the matter?"

"Only some dogs of Jews getting what they deserved," he replied.

Gordon was alarmed. Returning to his hotel, he telephoned to the Chief of the Police. The only answer was that the town was perfectly quiet, and that they had no information of any riot. In the hotel at supper everyone was talking of the lesson the Jews were having. "And to-morrow," said the priest, "it will be still better."

Gordon drafted a telegram to the Minister of the Interior, stating what he had seen, and warning him what would happen unless severe measures were taken to punish the rioters. The telegram was returned to him, unsent, with a plain hint that he would get into trouble if he meddled with what did not concern him.

Full of misgivings, Gordon went to bed, fearing what the morrow would bring forth. Easter Monday dawned, and Kishineff had not breakfasted before the work of destruction began again. This time all Kishineff turned out to watch the Jew-baiters at their work. Everybody who was anybody, from the ladies of the *noblesse* to the schoolboys enjoying their Easter holidays, officers, officials, all the well-to-do people, assembled to laugh and cheer the crowd which was now busily engaged in gutting the Jewish shops. The windows were broken, the contents of the shops were flung into the streets, now and then the frenzied owner of the despoiled premises would be chivied down the street amid a chorus of execrations. Towards noonday the temper of the crowd grew more savage. Gordon saw more than one Jew struck down and flung beneath the wheels of the tramcars, which continued to ply back and forward through the scene of the pillage. By two o'clock all the small Jewish shops in two-thirds of the town were gutted. Now and again a young Russian woman had cried out in protest, but for the most part the well-to-do crowd watched with amused delight the harrying of the Jew.

The crowd of Jew-baiters, inflamed with vodka, now turned their attention to the poorer quarters, where the Jews cowered like rabbits in their burrows, fearing for their lives. Drawn by a kind of fascination Gordon followed the savage crew, and soon saw the lust of murder blossom upon the festival of plunder. Lust of bloodshed and lust of other kinds; for the Jewish maidens were fair, and the Christian blood was aflame. Now and then wild cries rang through the narrow street as a girl, her dress half-torn from her body, was carried shoulder high to a side alley, followed by a rush of drunken men. Houses were set on fire; their inmates were clubbed as they fled from the blaze and the smoke.

The Jew-baiters, when not busy with the shrieking girls, who screamed and fought like tigresses for their honour, were busy in stripping the Jewish quarter of all it contained. Armed with axes, iron bars, huge stones, knives—anything and everything that they could lay their hands upon they struck and slew. Nor did even death suffice to slake their passion. Maddened with the sight of blood, they would rip up their victims, and stuff the abdomen with feathers from the pillows which were emptied. Others would gouge out their eyes, and sometimes literally tear a child in twain.

Now and then a Jew baby would be flung out of the window to fall with a sickening thud upon the stones. Gordon shuddered, but in presence of the maddened crowd it was impossible to do anything, even to protest. And all the while the police looked on, and

the Tchinovniks smoked and laughed, and joked with their wives as if they were watching an amusing play.

A sudden roar of delight directed attention to the synagogue, which had been broken into and plundered. The sacred rolls of the Law were flung from hand to hand, and torn to shreds amid the savage glee of the Christian crowd.

There was a momentary lull in the frenzy of the crowd. They were defiling the synagogue, and avenging on Moses the crime of Calvary. Gordon, heart-sick, turned away, and made towards the hotel. As he passed a malodorous alley in the Jews' quarter, as yet unvisited by the mob, he saw his acquaintance of yesterday. His eyes were bloodshot; his coat was torn. He looked like a wild beast at bay. Recognising Gordon, he asked in a hoarse whisper: "Are they coming?"

"Who knows," said Gordon; "they are looting the synagogue. Where is Rebekah?"

Before the words were out of his mouth, an impish *gamin* appeared at the foot of the alley crying, "Here she is, brothers—in there, in there."

A dozen young fellows, half-naked, and more than half-drunk, ran up the alley. They scowled at Gordon, but allowed him to pass unharmed. The Jew had disappeared.

"In there, I tell you," screamed the boy. "I saw her go in there. Did you not see him?"

The rioters paused a moment. Then bursting in the low and grimy door, they groped in the darkness for their prey. For a time they were foiled. The place seemed empty. Striking a light, they found a trap-door. With exultant cries they raised it, and following the passage into which it led, they came upon Rebekah and her betrothed at the end of the long burrow.

The foremost ruffian, disregarding the man, flung himself upon the girl. Another moment and he fell heavily to the ground, stabbed to the heart by the Jew at bay. The passage was narrow, and at first the fate of their leader did not dawn upon those behind. The sheer weight of their bodies pressing forward drove their victims to the wall. Another fierce thrust was all that the Jew could give. The next moment a heavy hand crushed his windpipe. His skull was smashed against the stone wall, he dropped lifeless at the feet of Rebekah, who, with no weapons but her hands, fought like a wild cat against her assailants.

A torch carried by one of the men cast a dim light over a horrible scene. Rebekah, maddened by the death of her lover, despairing of life, resolute to die rather than suffer outrage, tore out the eye of one of her assailants, and ripped open the cheek of another. In the confined space, behind the rampart of dead, Rebekah was at least safe from anything worse than death.

"Bring the hell cat out," cried one of the men, and instantly she was seized and dragged to the trap-door. She struggled hard. Garment after garment gave way as she fought with the energy of despair, biting, kicking, scratching, but all in vain.

At last the door was reached, one last, desperate struggle, and, choked with an iron hand, she swooned away. Senseless and naked, they passed her up into the alley. The westering rays of the setting sun shed a pall of gold over her comely limbs, all bruised and bleeding.

It was but for a moment. The man nearest seized her by the throat. "No, you don't," cried the ruffian whose eye was half out of its socket. "See how she served me. Give way, I say, it's my right." The other, deaf and blind, and maddened with blood and passion, paid no heed.

Rebekah, opening her eyes from her swoon, realised her plight, and uttered a cry that made even the ladies who were watching the pillage in the distant street shudder as they heard it. But in vain would the lamb have struggled in the jaws of the wolf had not the wolves fought among themselves.

They cursed, they struck, and then, suddenly, the man whose eye she had torn out, finding he was being worsted in the fray, drew out his long knife and stabbed her to the heart.

"Take your girl!" he said, with a horrible oath, and fled, pursued by his comrades, intent on vengeance.

When, some hours afterwards, the ambulances came round, they found the body of the beautiful Jewess stark and cold in the midst of a pool of blood. They left her there, for the dying and the wounded claimed precedence of the dead. Women and girls who had not escaped by merciful death from the last extremity of shame were carried to the hospital to die. Forty or fifty corpses, more or less mutilated, were collected, four hundred wounded wretches were taken to the hospital. The Jewish quarter resembled a sacked town.

Then when the ruffians had been glutted with blood and plunder and lust, the Governor, who had stood silently by while rapine did its work, gave the word, and instantly all disorder disappeared. There were 12,000 troops in the town ready to repress a revolutionary outbreak. It was deemed good policy to allow the mob to break their teeth on the Jews, who, after all, were a set of blackguards who deserved all they got. The Archdeacon refused to plead for them, and even revived the fury of the mob by saying he believed they used Christian blood in making paschal bread. The Russian editor gloated over the success of his evil work. But Gordon, sick at heart, and maddened by the sight he had witnessed, succeeded in getting off to the Tsar a report of the way in which his officials had betrayed their trust.

There was a terrible scene in the palace when the Tsar realised the crime that had been permitted, if not actually prompted, by his representatives. Father John declared against those who had organised an obscene festival of murder in honour of Satan at Eastertide. He dismissed the Governor, despite the protests of his Ministers. But there he stopped.

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was walking in the park—a Governor who some weeks before had used violence in repressing the mob. "To be assassinated if you are severe, to be dismissed if you are lenient, how can the Government of the Empire be carried on?"

"It is difficult," said Gordon, as he bade his Russian hosts farewell.

"But it will be impossible unless there is a clean sweep made of Plehve, Bobrikoff, Obolensky, and all that crew. After all, is it worth while being a Tsar if he cannot keep his own officials from letting hell loose in Kishineff?"

CHAPTER XXV.—MARRIED OFF THE STRENGTH.

"An' ye'll say," commanded Jean Blair weakly, "that ye're faither fell at Magersfontein; an' mind, it's till *her* ye'll han' the cross and the medals, and no to any ither. *She'll* see us righted. Oh, man Sandy, but this is the sair hoast!"

Man Sandy, who had reached the mature age of six, stood winking his big hazel eyes, and drew the back of a bony hand across them quickly; it vexed his small soul to hear his mother cough like that. It was a bleak, empty, chilly room in which she lay, high up in the Canongate, under the queer high-pitched roof of what had once been a great Scottish nobleman's town mansion. Now the boards smelt evilly, and were gnawed into ragged holes by the rats that swarmed beneath them. Jean Blair had endured their fiery-eyed companionship so long, that they no longer moved her even to that instinctive disgust which dwells in the heart of woman for the rodent. As for Sandy—Sandy had heard someone say that he had seen rats eaten during a siege, and he wondered vaguely how they had been caught. He had arrived at that stage when even a meal of cooked rat would have been grateful.

"Awa wi' ye, laddie," gasped Jean. "Haste ye afore the sodgers come doon, an' min' ye say we're no beggin'. We've the right to a pension. Awa!"

"Gin I no get in?" murmured Sandy, "what then?"

Sandy remembered the lines of tall warriors lining the steep Canongate, and the half circle at its foot, and his little heart sank, in spite of its heritage of courage.

"Hoot awa!" said Jean scornfully. "Open yer han' an' gie them a glint o' their medals!"

Sandy shifted uneasily on his cold bare feet. It was a mighty undertaking—no less than breaking into the Royal palace of Holyrood, and asking her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, for the pension refused by the War Office to his mother. He blinked again as he silently walked across the worm-eaten boards to the crazy door, Jean Blair's eyes following him with a kind of fierce, impotent pride in spite of his rags—rags beyond even her mending, in spite of hunger, cold and misery.

Sandy was a son to be distinctly proud of. "A bonnie laddie wi' lint white locks," as the old woman

described him, who starved in the room next to Jean's. The son, grandson, and great-grandson of soldiers, he had been condemned to grow up as he could, or as his mother could provide for him; for Sandy Blair, his father, had married off the strength, and though he had fought in five battles, and won the Victoria Cross for carrying his wounded officer out of action under fire, and had laid down his life for his country on that dread day which broke on Magersfontein, nothing had been done for the heartbroken widow or her little son. Nothing could be done; he had married off the strength. If Jean had been a pushing woman she might have succeeded with some one of the many funds raised for such as she. But she was very proud, and she would not beg for what she rightly enough considered was hers by right. The War Office smiled faintly over her illiterate indignation, and consigned it to the waste paper basket. Jean made shift as best she could. She sewed, and scrubbed, and washed; till one day returning to the room in the Canongate she was caught in an icy snowstorm, and after that work became every day more impossible, till at length Jean lay all day on her chaff-filled bed on the grey boards, and Sandy went out and sold one by one their pathetic little belongings. Now everything was gone but the bed, and Jean folded her thin arms on her aching chest and tried to bring her thoughts to bear on making a good end—a difficult thing in her case, because of Sandy. She literally could not die till she was sure of Sandy. She had been cast off by her own people for marrying a soldier. Her husband had been an only son, and the only one who could have helped her, "her own lady," Miss Flora Gordon, had in some mysterious manner disappeared. Jean could not trace her anywhere. How was she to know that Flora Gordon, whose lover her dear Sandy had saved at the risk of his own life, had become the beautiful Duchess of Cheshire, and had taken her place on the seats of the mighty? Had Jean but known that! As it was, she turned on her chaff pillow, and groaned feebly. Help was near.

The King and Queen were coming to Edinburgh, and somehow Jean was sure of Sandy reaching the Queen, and after all that would be well. It was for this she had kept the medals when all else was gone; they were necessary for her little son's success. The Queen would see to it that the War Office paid the pension; that pension for which she thirsted, because it was the recognition of her brave Sandy's services. Jean could no more have parted with them than she could have sold the shabby little old Bible which lay near to her hand on the floor. That very morning she had opened it at haphazard, and lo! the message, "Put thou thy trust in the Lord—Delight thou in the Lord and he will give thee the desire of thy heart."

Jean coughed and gave thanks. Wee Sandy would surely speak with the Queen. He stood at the door looking back on her with her great bright eyes. A band came down the narrow street outside, the

martial music filling all the dingy wynd. It was the Black Watch going down to Holyrood, playing "The Flowers of the Forest." The skirl of the pipes whirled through the chilly air, setting it aglow for the instant; then came the tread of marching feet, the light yet solid tread of the heather-accustomed Highlander. Jean waved her thin hand dumbly, and Sandy shot out and down the steep, dirty stair. Do what he would the betraying moisture would flood his eyes, and he a man!

Outside the day was low and grey; across from house to house in the tall street gay pennons fluttered among the rags, suspended in triangular lines from the grimy flats. A glittering line of soldiers ran down each side of the grey pavement, and against the barricades pushed and crowded the inhabitants of the dark wynds and dirty blind alleys that mass behind the Canongate. Old women in dingy linen caps and three-cornered shawls, bare-legged, bare-footed urchins and tow-headed lassies with babies clinging to their thin arms, while the mothers congregated at the upper windows, chattering volubly.

Sandy saw none of them. He grasped tightly the little pile of medals within his fingers, and began to work his way downwards towards the palace. How steeply they defend the narrow way, those old palaces of the turbulent nobles who once worked Scotland such ill! What comment on the times are those proudly blazoned coats-of-arms that adorn the walls, where now house the cold and hungry and helpless! *Sic transit gloria mundi!* Did the gentle Queen who went past that day see aught in them to remind her of times when crowns were less secure on the heads of English kings than now? Holyrood was not one whit the gayer for expecting royalty again. Its grey walls gloomed down on the grey day, morose and lowering, beneath the shadow of Arthur's Seat, and far beyond the indigo blue of Salisbury Heights frowned more darkly still. Want and squalor marched behind the gorgeous uniforms of the Life Guards, sitting immobile, with kindly, bronzed faces, on their gaily caparisoned horses. Poverty waved its banners of dingy rags overhead behind them in a tattered perspective of triangular lines, with their long poles set hard against the crumbling window-sills. There were more women in mutes and little shawls, there were Glasgow shopmen, and brawny Highlanders in kilts and bonnets, Saxon and Celt elbowing each other for a better view of the little open space of wind-swept grass and gravel before the palace gates.

Now the mass swayed this way, now that, and the barricade cracked and bent beneath the pressure. Sandy, with his feet over the kerb and one hand tightly clutching the precious medals, keeled from between two big bay horses, whose riders looked down on him with stern kind eyes. No man could have looked on that fair little face, intent and set as it was with a great purpose, and not have felt kind. So Sandy stood unrebuked, and ever and anon crept a little nearer to the horses' heads, while the crowd pushed and pressed behind

the barricade. He saw a brave sight, for the King's loyal subjects were assembling to pay him homage in all their bravery. Sandy saw great chiefs arriving on foot in all the glory of the belted plaid and plumed bonnet, their sporrans swinging over the kilt, and their dirks sheathed in jewels below the broad leathern belt. The dim light flashed in a thousand fiery flashes from their be-gemmed brooches and bonnets, and the buckles on their square-toed brogues glittered golden and silver. He had not thought such stateliness and splendour were contained in the world, but his heart failed not. For had not his mother the Lord's own promise! Then there were stern-looking men in scarlet and gold, wearing hats of strange cut and shape, and covered with just such medals as those he clutched in his hand. Sailors, too, in blue and gold, with smiling, boyish, clean-shaven faces. He saw the MacCailein Mòr, in all the pomp and state of the Hereditary Grand Master of the Household, the white sun playing on his silvery hair and sparkling in his jewels. That sight drew Sandy nearer still to the horses' heads, but still no word was said. He was such a little chap! The soldiers looked ahead, stiff at the salute, and did not see him. It was while he stood fascinated there, holding on with one hand to a big spurred boot, that he met the amused glance of a pair of severe blue eyes shining out of a face lined and tanned by the suns of India.

General Ninian Gordon's amusement was melancholy and brief, but it left a peculiar feeling that the child's face was familiar. It reminded him of some one he could not bring to mind, and he passed on. There were still more after him. Scarlet and gold, crimson and gold, blue and gold, chiefs and soldiers, archers and sailors. Men in lawn sleeves and gaily coloured hoods, attired in sweeping robes like women. Austere men who wore hoods and no gowns; and soldiers more, and still more soldiers, and the crowd pressed nearer and more closely to the cracking barricades. There was a blare of trumpets, heralding some new arrival, and at once the packed mass of humanity surged up and over, the barricade was gone, and the crowd rushed pell-mell, driven by its own weight, into the middle of the sweep before the palace gates. In that moment little Sandy was beneath a passing carriage, holding on in some miraculous fashion to the body underneath, and so he passed in, while the tumultuous crowd was being driven back to its bounds.

When the be-starred and be-ribboned soldier descended and entered the wide-set doors, Sandy went with the carriage into the courtyard, and dropped when it paused. He fled across the cobble-stones, and ran into an open doorway which led to a winding stair. There was no one to stop him, strange as it appeared, for he had hit on the servants' staircase, and when he got to the top he pushed open the green baize door, which opened on a long corridor, and he was wandering in a maze of dark and eerie passages, that led into interminable successions of dark rooms, from which strange faces looked down on him off

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the walls, and the dust rose under his feet as he ran.

He came to a great room full of strange light, where men in scarlet stood about a splendid banquet, setting the finishing touch to a Royal feast. Sandy came peeping cautiously, his bare feet making no sound, and viewed the wonders of that feast; then, like a ragged shadow, fled again, with his ears full of the music floating upwards from below. A hurrying A.D.C. fell over him and swore. A sentry thinking him some child of the palace motioned him back, but said no word, and he cut through another room, and saw the angry A.D.C. hastening before him. Sandy skirted the walls, and looked into the door through which he disappeared, but a curtain hung before it on the inside. It was a deep, double door, and the curtain promised safety. Sandy crept in and peeped again, and fell on his knees gasping with astonishment, and half blinded, for he had lighted on the throne-room, where the King and Queen were holding court.

Sandy never saw the King; all his eyes were for her, and she stood by the King's side on a dais, with the throne behind her, and a canopy of scarlet, looped with golden tassels and glittering cord, over her head. The crimson under her feet and the scarlet overhead, all the sparkle and gold and glitter about her served to throw up her pale loveliness till it was little short of angelic to the child's wondering eyes. She was very beautiful, but not grand, and not terrible, as Sandy had pictured her; her eyes had a haunting melancholy in their violet depths, and her lips smiled with a gentle sadness. She was clothed from head to foot in shimmering, gleaming white, which fell behind her in folds of moonlight whiteness. Her breast was covered with a wide blue ribbon, and great ropes of pearls and chains of glittering diamonds fell to her waist. She wore something on her head that looked like a golden crown, but Sandy could not be sure it was not the glory that angels always wear around their heads. Before her passed an ever-shifting, ever-changing procession of flower-like women and young girls, their fair, Northern faces smiling beneath flower crowns, their figures clad in wonderful tints, rainbow-like and dazzling. They walked with a smooth, swinging motion past the thrones, bowing low as they went. Around the throne and behind it were many splendid chiefs, and great soldiers and women, soft and lovely, sparkling with jewels, and trailing robes of beautiful colours about them. But none were like the Queen. Sandy never for one moment lost sight of his mission, and he felt his mother's faith in the Queen was justified. She would see them righted. He pushed his head a little farther out from behind the velvet curtain, and looked at her steadily as she stood above the shifting, scintillating, brilliant throng which moved kaleidoscopic past her, and smiled down with a touch of weariness on her pale lovely face.

That look betrayed his presence; a gigantic hand caught him suddenly from behind, and at the same moment an officer drew aside the curtain and looked

at him from beside a lady almost as beautiful in Sandy's frightened eyes as the white-garbed Queen on the dais.

Sandy and the officer recognised each other instantly.

"Hallo!" cried General Ninian Gordon in surprise. "What's this?"

"Just what A'm speerin'," returned the big sergeant who had pinioned the child from behind.

The Duchess of Cheshire drew the curtain on the April beauty of the flower-like crowd, and bent down with an odd interest in the boy's face. It was such an unabashed, yet timid glance, and she loved children.

"Well, little boy," she said smilingly, "what brought you here?"

Sandy's bright hazel eyes wandered from the browned keen face of the old Anglo-Indian to the young beauty of the brilliant lady of fashion, and again the General was haunted by that odd sense of having known him somewhere.

"A came tae' speak wi' the Queen," said Sandy straightforwardly, and his eyes never faltered. The sergeant smiled broadly over his head.

"A bonnie-like figure ta come ta coort," commented the sergeant with grim satire.

The Duchess and the General exchanged glances; then General Ninian Gordon motioned the sergeant farther away down the draughty corridor, and followed them.

"Give some account of yourself, boy," he said with kindly austerity. "Who are you?"

Sandy twisted in his captor's grip, and remembered his lesson.

"A'm Sandy Blair's son of the Gordon Highlanders," he said, "an' A've come because me minnie's sick, ta see the Queen aboot oor pension."

The gigantic sergeant loosed his grasp and smiled again, with a touch of surprise in his amusement, as he caught the child not unkindly by the firmly closed hand.

"Got somewhat in his han', sir," he said, saluting, and he thrust Sandy's grimy paw forward.

The Duchess came a little closer.

"What have you got there, sir?" demanded the General in a tone that brought the tears smarting to Sandy's eyes. He opened his hand silently, and the General lifted the little cross and read the inscription, then silently handed it to his cousin.

"This is your affair, Flora," he said quietly. "Shall we leave it to you?"

The Duchess had paled to a wintry grey, all her dark brilliant beauty pinched and chilled by the bitter memory of a blighted love, for the iron cross which had been the pride of big Sandy Blair's life had been given him for rescuing the lover of her happy girlhood. He had loved another woman since and married her, and died; but it was Flora who had sat by him when death came, and his memory lived immortal in her heart. And this was Sandy Blair's son, and the child of her humble friend Jean.

"Min' ye," exclaimed Sandy fiercely, "we're no beggin'. A'm to say we're no beggin'."

The General turned away to hide a curious wave of emotion, he hardly knew what it was. The Duchess found her eyes suddenly wet, and the soldier coughed and cleared his throat apologetically.

Sandy stood at attention, his eyes very bright, a flush in his fair dirty cheeks, and his teeth in his lower lip. The Duchess gathered up her silks in one hand, and taking one of his in the other, led him away.

There was a period after that which Sandy never will be able to feel quite certain of. Perhaps it was real, perhaps it was a dream, for he awoke out of the remembrance of it in a clean bed, and in such comfort as he had never known. In that interval he saw the white-robed, pale-faced Queen bending over him; he saw the glint of her jewels and the light in her deep eyes, and felt her hand on his lint-white curls, very kind and tenderly, and he heard a number of strange imperious voices talking about his father, and one which spoke low and urgent behind him.

"And let us suppose there was another war: suppose it were proclaimed to-morrow."

"And what then?" There was an imperious anger in the deep voice and a touch of impatience.

"We might have to meet the brunt of it with Mr. Brodrick's Fourth Army Corps if we mete out treatment like this to our widows and orphans."

"The woman was not on the strength."

"Every woman who marries a soldier ought to be on the strength," was the curt retort, and in it spoke the Gordon who had been the friend of England's greatest Queen, Victoria the Good.

But long before the War Office had discovered who Jean Blair was, she had gone away from her "sair hoast" and cold and hunger, and found her way to that better country where the mansions look on green pastures. And she went in peace, for she had provided for Sandy, and left him well, and he will be a soldier like his forebears, and serve his country as they did. And unless England grows careful of her blood, his children may be left as he was: and no power anigh the throne to make their cause her own.

CHAPTER XXVI.—IN HYDE PARK WITH THE DEMONSTRATORS.

"THERE are times," said Mildred's cousin Adeline, "when my whole big, boundless, pulsing world turns stodgy, and contracts to the size of a marble."

"The London season reveals the treadmill under our satin slippers," said Lady Augusta, just back from a long wander in the South. "But then Society at play isn't life."

"I never made that mistake," said Adeline. "Society at play is far too deadly."

Adeline and Lady Augusta were lunching together this particular Saturday morning, and with them was Daisy Gordon, looking a little older than when we saw her last. She had been seeing the world with

Lady Augusta as chaperone, taking what Augusta herself called a short cut to realities.

"A woman's mood is never so deep that there isn't a man at the bottom," said Lady Augusta, staring thoughtfully at Adeline, who was evidently a little out of sorts to-day. "Tell me, where and how is William getting on with your cousin Mildred? I know nothing of what has happened lately, except that she is still Mildred."

"And I," said Adeline, "I know even less. I don't know anything about Mildred; I don't even know about myself. I seem to be a hundred creatures in as many minutes, and the world hasn't food for all the creatures that I am."

"I wonder you don't turn religious," said Lady Augusta, half mocking.

"Not I," said Adeline. "Religion is out of date. I've just been reading Haeckel's 'The Riddle of Life,' and it seems to me, from what he says, that religion is relegated to a back seat by the big men who know what they sprang from and whither they pass."

"There you're all wrong," said Lady Augusta. "They think they came from primeval slush, but where they are going to none of them has an idea."

"If religion is dead," said Daisy Gordon, "there will be a great array of ghosts in the Park this afternoon at the demonstration to protest against the Education Bill."

"And that reminds me, time is passing. Why, it's nearly four. If we are to see the procession in its glory we must be off."

As they went down the stairs Augusta said to Adeline:—

"Which of the hundred creatures that you are planned this barbaric expedition this afternoon?"

And Adeline replied:—

"Perhaps the first, the primeval one. Who knows?"

They encountered the procession in Piccadilly, where their carriage was stopped to let the endless stream of men marching and women in waggonettes pass by on their way to the Park.

What a medley it seemed to them, with bray of brazen band mingling with old hymn tunes. These tunes affected Adeline strangely. Impressionable as she was, she thrilled responsive to their solemn note, rising above the roar of the mighty city of folly and fashion. They reminded her of the simple earnest things of life that have survived the storm and stress of scorn, and ridicule, and neglect, and lift their heads again like field flowers when the rain and wind have ceased to bend them towards the earth.

"What a crush?" said Daisy. "Will they ever get into the Park?"

"They say it will be worse than on Queen Victoria's funeral. And to think they've all come to make it the funeral of the Education Bill," said Augusta. "That is to say, if they are all coming merely to utter their protest against the Government. I wonder how many of them ever had any education to speak of?"

"They never went to finishing schools like you and me, Augusta," said Adeline, who was all aflame with a fresh enthusiasm, "but they seem to be keener about the education of their children than we should be. And, after all, the most of them seem quite as intelligent as the people we meet in Society. They might easily be that, though," she added. "It is a wonderfully thoughtful and 'uncrowd-like' crowd. See how quiet and serious the women are, and the men, though so tired with their long march through the hot afternoon from distant churches and chapels, seem grim and serious."

"The Dissenters are out in force," said Daisy. But they are not all Dissenters. There are heaps of working men who never "go anywhere." As she spoke a strident brass band played the "Marseillaise," and great banners that had done duty many a time before were borne forward. But the strange sound of the hymn seemed to transform Piccadilly, the haunt of brocaded vice and flaunting folly. Piccadilly had become, for to-day, the highway for serious souls, bent on redressing what they believed to be a grievous wrong.

At the Park the ladies left their carriage and went in through Marble Arch, across the grass to the vast concourse spread far and wide on the green stretches, under the shimmering summer sky. Out of the masses here and there rose a wagon crowded with black-coated figures. These were the platforms where the speakers were distributed who would presently call on the great multitudes to testify their disapproval of the Education Bill by one great unanimous "Ay."

A pale-faced woman in black with three little girls and one small boy hanging on her arms, and about her skirts, stood just in front of the spot where our trio established themselves. Her face was sad, thin, and worn with a hard battle for life. Her clothes and those of her children were of the poorest quality, but neat in the extreme. Something about her face, and the affectionate way her children clustered about her, caught Adeline's attention.

"Fancy a poor thing like that coming with her little ones to take part in an Educational movement," she whispered to Daisy. They discussed her, and wondered if she had merely come out for an airing. And then they heard the little boy say, "Mother, *we* don't want to go to school where priests come, do we?" And to their surprise they heard the mother's reply, a laborious explanation, a little muddled in places, and spoken in an absolutely illiterate style, but so fierce with all its gentleness, so forcible with all its illiteracy, that Daisy and Adeline stared at each other in amaze.

"And when the bugle sounds, and the gentleman says, 'Those in favour of a protest signerly by sayin' 'Ay,' you must all just sing out at the tops of your voices 'Ay'; and then you will all have the chanst of the best learnin' and you won't run no dangers of havin' a priest to teach your Bible to you.'"

Adeline edged herself forward a little till she was side by side with the little group.

"Have you come from far?" she said in a friendly voice, with a sympathetic ring in it.

"All the way from Broadway, Deptford," was the reply. "We left at half-past one. I walked all the way nearly, and the children took it in turns to ride in the waggonette. I had to lose a day's charrin', but I determined as I'd come and bring my children to help our little bit for the sakes of their futures, which depends so much on how they're learned at school. I haven't been learned much myself, but that's all the more reason why I'm here with them to-day."

"Look!" said the woman to her children, "there's the Reverend Mr. Meyer. He's thrown himself into this hard, has that good man. Shout out 'Hooray,' all of you."

Against the softening sky, from which the afternoon light was fading now a little, was silhouetted a keen profile. The crowd about this platform cheered at the sight of the carven face of the preacher with a lock of hair blown about his forehead as he vehemently addressed his listeners and denounced the Education Bill with a passion that was all the more effective for its tinge of irony, its note of humour.

Speaker after speaker uttered his protest. The multitude listened in profound silence, broken only by the sounds of the inevitable vendors offering programmes for a penny. So dense was the crowd that it was impossible to move from platform to platform and pick out favourite speakers. Dr. Clifford was over there to the right, the centre of great enthusiasm. But everyone was enthusiastic. There were fewer clergymen in the crowd than might have been expected. One or two were on the platform. The King drove through the Park in a closed carriage to see things for himself. What a spectacle the Park presented; what a change from the gay, frivolous Park of the morning, where riches and beauty had rolled along in all the glamour and glitter of wealth and fashion, proud fair ladies smothering their desperate ennui, that often amounted to actual despair, under curved smiles and flowered trimmed hats and billowy chiffoned parasols, aimless pleasure-seeking men on horseback or in their motor-cars, all wearied with the great deception that never quite succeeded in deceiving themselves or anybody else. All these had vanished now. The roll of carriages, the toot and rattle of the motor, the fair, bored faces with their lovely toilets imitating flowers and spring—all were gone. The Park had changed from a garden of frivolous souls to a wide wilderness filled with a vast multitude gathered under God's sky to pronounce a comprehensive malediction upon the Government that hated the people's schools.

On every side stretched the people. Young and old, male and female, all seemed equally represented. Their long march through the hot city streets left traces of weariness on their faces, and their clothes bore signs of dust and heat. But all were keen, all were serious, and some were almost savage in their wrath.

Overhead stretched a smiling, sunny sky. Back-

wards and forwards beneath it swayed the great multitude. Away in the distance stretched the gay, green trees, all in their pride of leaf. It was as fair a setting as the old city could offer her sons and daughters when they chose to gather together, as to-day.

Half-past six came. A surge went through the gatherings like a wind-wave over a field of wheat.

"Listen, listen, you children," said the pale-faced woman, "The bugle's going to go. Then they'll ask for our protest. Then you'll call out 'Ay' at the tops of your voices, mind."

From the improvised waggon-platform came Mr. Meyer's voice, putting the resolution to those about him. All over the place the other chairmen were putting the same resolution at the same moment.

"Now, now," cried the woman. And then what a mighty sound burst from the throats of those innumerable men and women. For a long minute the great shout rolled and gathered and rose upwards into the sunlit air. It almost seemed as if it would never, never die away, so many voices were there to swell the sound of it and carry it onwards—even on to Westminster.

How those four children shouted. Sensitive Augusta put her fingers in her ears, Daisy and Adeline were convulsed with laughter.

"I believe they carry a brass band inside them," said Augusta.

And then came the voice again from the platform; this time it called on anyone not in favour of the protest to say "No," and here followed a slight pause.

Suddenly four shrill young voices lifted themselves at Adeline's side, and to their mother's inconceivable dismay shouted: "No," with a vigour only to be equalled by the vigour with which they had a moment since cried "Ay."

That was the only "No" that rose from all the multitude, and as Adeline gently explained to the chagrined mother, it was intended to be the greatest "Ay" of all.

"After all," said Adeline, as they drove from the Park, "these poor, dear, stupid little chits were only doing as the Government has done. They said 'Ay' lustily this week, when the question was put as to the representation of the Borough Councils, and this morning the *Times* says they are going to say 'No.'"

"'Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings,' you know," said Augusta.

"But I do wish," said her friend, "that Mr. Balfour would not prove himself to be such a child in matters of this kind; he makes all his friends look so foolish."

How Not to Index "Hansard."

THE House of Commons has steadily, wisely or otherwise, refused to issue any official report of its proceedings. From time to time it enters into a contract with publishers, after tenders have been asked for and received, for the publication of Parliamentary eloquence. That is a question of policy upon which the House of Commons has made up its mind, and which there is no necessity here to discuss. But incidentally and quite unnecessarily the task of indexing the Parliamentary debates is added as a kind of afterthought to the duties of the Parliamentary printer.

Hence, whenever the printing contract changes hands, or the printer desires to economise on the cost of producing "Hansard," there is the risk of a change in the indexing staff. Such a change has taken place this year, not for the first time, and with even more disastrous results than those which followed previous experiments. Anyone who knows anything of the art of indexing is aware that when a long series of volumes have to be indexed, it is absolutely indispensable to preserve continuity in the indexing staff. No two indexers have exactly the same method, and no newly appointed indexer can possibly possess him or herself of the memory of their predecessors. The question arises on every page as to

the heading under which certain statements should be indexed. The experienced and practised indexer has spent years in settling just that question, and has arrived at a clear general conception as to the distribution of subjects under general headings. Hence so long as the index, month by month, or Session by Session, is issued under one general direction, every one who uses it knows exactly where to turn to find any subject in which they may be interested. For many years past the indexing of "Hansard" has been in the very competent hands of Miss Bailey and her skilled staff of assistants. She is probably the only person in the world who has for the last ten years read every page of the Parliamentary debates. She has also for some years past been engaged under the direction of Messrs. P. S. King and Co. in the colossal task of drawing up a general index to the whole of the Parliamentary debates since 1832. She has, therefore, acquired the mystery of Parliamentary procedure, and a familiarity with the ins and outs of Parliamentary debates of which no one else can boast. The pre-eminent merit of her index has been repeatedly recognised by Ministers, officials, and members. No complaint has ever been made as to the way in which these laborious and responsible duties were performed. But this Session,

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when a new contract was taken up for printing "Hansard," the printers, for reasons of their own, decided to dispense with the old indexing staff, and engage a brand new staff, with the result that we have now before us the first two parts of the index to Parliamentary debates, and Ministers, members, and officials of the House of Commons have the opportunity of seeing into what a mess they have been landed. I don't wish to pass any criticism upon the persons to whom this index has been entrusted; they have no doubt done their best. The fault is not with those unfortunate victims of a mistaken system; it is in the fact that inexperienced persons are put on to do a work which, of all others, demands experience, knowledge, and continuity of thought. It would be just as rational for the House of Commons to pick up the first man from the street and put him in as Clerk in Parliament, with no knowledge of precedent, and no knowledge of Parliamentary procedure. That I do not speak too strongly will be admitted by anyone who will take the trouble to examine the two parts already published. They are a discredit to the Parliament which is responsible for them. They are practically useless to Parliament and to a public which has to use them. This is putting it strongly, but that there is not a word too strong can be proved to the hilt. The first number gave a taste of what was to follow. It omitted to index the debate on the King's Speech, or any of the important amendments to the Address to the Throne. It was full of omissions and absurdities, and was conspicuous for its omission of the indispensable cross-references.

Before the second number was published attention had been publicly called to the unsatisfactory manner in which the index was being brought out, and Ministers and contractors gave solemn pledge to the House of Commons that great improvement was to be made in the subsequent numbers. In number two we have an opportunity of testing the way in which these assurances have been fulfilled. As Mr. Arthur Elliot, the new Financial Secretary, had, as almost his first official duty, to defend this indefensible index, it was with a grim satisfaction that I turned to his name in the March number, and found the following entry:—"Elliot, Mr. (Durham), supply Army Estimates. . . . Defence of the War Office, European necessity for the British Army. . . . March 18th. 1138." This, however, by the way. The first necessity of an index is that under certain headings it should be possible to find all entries relating to the same class of subjects; this rule is frequently set at defiance in the new index in a most ludicrous way. Turn, for instance, to the recent seat of war in Africa. We have the entries scattered under the following heads:—"Africa, British South," "Africa, South," and then again under "South Africa." The subjects are distributed under these various heads on the principle of the pepper-box, some are duplicated, others are not, there are no cross-references. Under "Africa, South" the only reference to Mr. Chamber-

lain is a question asked as to the report of the speeches which he delivered in South Africa. The native labour question is impartially distributed under the heads of "Africa, British South," "Africa, South" and "South Africa." There is nearly a column and a half of entries under the head of "Chamberlain" relating to South Africa, and these entries cover all the more important statements which were made on the subject, but there is no allusion under the African head to Mr. Chamberlain's mission there than the solitary entry I have already mentioned. As it is with South Africa so it is with almost every other subject. Nothing is more higgledy-piggledy than the entries under the heading "The first battalion of the Grenadier Guards." The question as to an officer's right to be tried by a court-martial is not referred to under the heading of "The Army," under which head only Mock court-martials are to be found. Under the heading of "Navy" we have a mysterious entry concerning the constitution of the mercantile marine. For any reference to the question of the manning of the Navy we have to look under the head of "Fleet." Under the same heading "Fleet" there occurs the following curious entry:—"Fleet, increase of, Committee to report on means and numbers, decision with regard to establishment of new Naval Base in Firth of Forth." Yet under the head of "Navy" there is no reference either to a committee on the increase of the Fleet or concerning the naval base on the Firth of Forth. The only reference to the Admiralty is a question about the Admiralty yacht, which reappears in another page under the head of "Enchantress." The affairs of the Balkans are dealt with in a similar arbitrary fashion. There are three entries under Macedonia, two entries under Bulgaria. One of the most important subjects debated in March was the alleged necessity of reinforcing the army of India against a possible Russian advance. Under the heading of "India" there is no allusion to the Russian danger, but, as if to make up for this, allusion to the possibility is rubbed into Mr. Balfour by entries under his name of "Dangers to Indian frontier from Russia," "Dangers of Russian hostilities," "Partition of Afghanistan," and under "Russia" we find "Supremacy of England in India," "Dangers, too, from Russia." Turn up "London" to see what was said about the Education Bill. There is no mention of any such measure under that head, but as compensation we have under that general heading two references to the London and Globe Finance Corporation—an entry worthy to rank with the famous entry, "Mill on the Mind," "Ditto on the Floss."

The production of such an index is a public scandal, and if it is tolerated for another month it will be a disgrace both to the Government and to the House of Commons. For it will be the deliberate toleration of a misleading, inefficient, unscientific index to the Parliamentary Debates, in preference to an index which by universal admission was useful and adequate.

Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 24.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of June, 1903.

THE DEATH FLURRY OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

WHEN some people wake up they often act in such a way that it is commonly said they leave their wits behind them. Mr. Chamberlain seems to be such a person. He has at last been roused out of the sleep in which he has been dreaming so long "pipe dreams" of an ironclad Empire, and "trade following the flag." He experienced his first rude summons from his slumbers when the Colonial Premiers, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Coronation Conference, flatly refused to allow the free and independent Republics which our sons have founded beyond the seas to be welded into a firm fighting alliance with a United Kingdom in the direction of whose policy they had no voice, and whose government was, moreover, subject to occasional fits of music-hall delirium, from which they were luckily immune. The shaking thus administered at the Coronation was revived on the illimitable veldt, with the result that before he left Cape Town Mr. Chamberlain publicly declared that "the burden laid on the Mother Country was becoming more than it could bear," and intimated in no uncertain language that it was all up with the Empire unless the great self-governing Colonies would contribute their full share to the defence of the Empire. This being translated into plain language meant that the Colonies must contribute £11,000,000 a year to the war expenditure of the Empire, or the Empire was undone. As the Colonies flatly refuse to do anything of the sort, Mr. Chamberlain's reflections on his way home were of the gloomiest. For a time he sulked in silence.

There is a point in every bull-fight when the bull has been goaded and stung until it is evident that all the fight has been taken out of him. Then is the moment for the supreme *coup de grâce*. But that finishing stroke is never given until the bull, summoning his energies for one last struggle, closes his eyes and charges upon the matador, who, cool and unperturbed, sheathes his glittering sword in the monster's spine, and the fight is over. We have just about reached this point with Mr. Chamberlain. He has failed everywhere, and he is just opening his eyes to the fact. His one great article of faith that trade follows the flag has been demolished before his eyes. He has seen the devastation his policy has wrought in South Africa. He admits that he has placed upon the back of the Mother Country a burden greater than she is able to bear, and so, in sheer despair, he summons up his failing powers for the last mad charge. But behind the barriers the mules with their tinkling bells are waiting, waiting in readiness to haul his political carcass from the arena which he has drenched with human blood.

That is the explanation—the only explanation conceivable to me of Mr. Chamberlain's extraordinary demand for a return to Protection as the panacea for Imperial unity and industrial prosperity. There is, however, one other hypothesis which finds favour in some quarters. It is that which represents Mr. Chamberlain as the victim of some malignant enchanter who has placed him under a spell whose power will not be exhausted until he has repudiated every principle in which he has ever professed to believe and trampled under foot every truth which in his saner days he taught the people. Until last month there was one solitary principle from which he had not publicly apostatised. He had long since flouted and scorned almost all his early beliefs. One still remained. He had not stabbed with homicidal hand at the august figure of Free Trade. That supreme apostacy is now accomplished. Mr. Chamberlain has almost dreed his weird. It was about time. When his maleficent shadow has passed, the people of Britain will look back upon his period of ascendancy as we remember a nightmare. And ten years hence the one criticism which I personally have to fear from my compatriots is that I have not been sufficiently vehement, and that I have failed in the vigour and earnestness of the impeachment which year in and year out I have never ceased to bring against Joseph Chamberlain, who, like Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, made our Israel to sin.

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Mr. Chamberlain's Attack upon Free Trade.

WHAT MR. CHAMBERLAIN SAID.

ON May 15th, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain addressed his constituents at Birmingham for the first time since he returned from South Africa. The following are the most important passages in his deliverance :—

THE INSIGNIFICANCE OF EDUCATION AND TEMPERANCE.

After an opening reference to his mission to South Africa, Mr. Chamberlain said :—

You will understand that in the absorbing preoccupation of these thoughts, in a work which strained every nerve and which filled every waking moment, I had no time to keep myself abreast of purely Party politics in this country. I am still under the glamour of this new experience (laughter). My ideas even now run more on these questions which are connected with the future of the Empire than they do upon the smaller controversies upon which depend the fate of by-elections (laughter), and sometimes even the fate of Governments. Ladies and gentlemen, when you are six thousand miles away from the House of Commons, it is perfectly extraordinary how events and discussions and conflicts of opinion present themselves in different—I think I may even say in truer proportion. You are excited at home about an Education Bill (laughter)—about temperance reforms—(loud laughter)—about local finance. Yes, I should be if I had remained at home. But these things matter no more to South Africa, to Canada, to Australia than their local affairs matter to you; and, on the other hand, everything that touches Imperial policy, everything which affects their interests as well as yours, has for them, as it ought to have for us, a supreme importance. And our Imperial policy is vital to them, and vital to us. Upon that Imperial policy, and what you do in the next few years, depends that enormous issue whether this great Empire of ours is to stand together—one free nation, if necessary, against all the world (hear, hear), or whether it is to fall apart into separate States, each selfishly seeking its own interest alone—losing sight of the commonweal, and losing also all the advantages which union alone can give.

"THE ILLIMITABLE VELDT."

After referring to the defeat of Ministerial candidates at the by-elections, he said :—

Well, it may be that I am less sensible to sudden emotion since I returned from my travels in South Africa. The calm which is induced by the solitude of the illimitable veldt may have affected my constitution (laughter). At any rate, I was not moved by those depressing statements. I was not brought to think that my countrymen were so inclined to rapid change. I was not induced to believe the by-elections were of this excessive importance.

He was more opposed to Home Rule than ever, because—

it is borne in upon me now more than ever—you cannot weaken the centre without destroying all that depends upon the centre. If you want an Empire, you must be strong and united at home (hear, hear).

THE NEW ERA BEGUN BY THE WAR.

Mr. Chamberlain, after dwelling upon the assistance given to the Mother Country by the Colonists in the war in South Africa, declared that the responses of the Colonies—

astonished the world by a proof—an undeniable proof—of affection and regard (cheers). I have said that that was a new chapter, the beginning of a new era. Is it to end there? ("No.") Is it to end with the end of the war, with the termination of the crisis that brought it forth? Are we to sink that with the old policy of selfish isolation which went very far to dry, and even to sap, the loyalty of our Colonial brethren? Ladies and gentlemen, I do not think so. I think these larger issues touch

the people of this country. I think they have awakened to the enormous importance of a creative time like the present, taking advantage of the opportunity that was offered in order to make permanent that which has begun so well. But the Empire is not old. The Empire is new. The Empire is in its infancy. Now is the time when we can mould that Empire, and when we and those who live with us can decide its future destinies.

THE FUTURE OF THE EMPIRE.

Just let us consider what that Empire is. . . . Here, in the United Kingdom, there are some forty millions of us. Outside there are ten million men, either directly descended from ancestors who left this country, or, more probably, men who themselves, in their youth, left this country in order to find their fortunes in our possessions abroad. Now, how long do you suppose that this proportion of the population is going to endure? How long are we going to be four times as many as our kinsfolk abroad? . . . It seems to me to be not at all an impossible assumption that, before the end of this present century, we may find that our fellow subjects beyond the seas may be as numerous as we are at home. I want you to look forward—want you to consider the infinite importance of this, not only to yourselves but to our descendants. Now is the time when you can exert influence. Do you wish that, if these ten millions become forty millions they shall still be closely, intimately, affectionately united to you? (Cheers.) Or do you contemplate the possibility of their being separated, going off each in his own direction under a separate flag?

IMPERIAL UNION DEPENDENT ON TRADE.

Think what it means. . . . The question of trade and commerce is one of the greatest importance. Unless that is satisfactorily settled, I, for one, do not believe in a continued union of the Empire. I am told—I hear it stated again and again by what I believe to be the representatives of a small minority of the people of this country; those whom I describe, because I know no other words for them, as Little Englanders—I hear it stated by them, what is a fact, that our trade with those countries is much less than our trade with foreign countries, and, therefore, it appears to be their opinion that we should do everything in our power to cultivate that trade with foreigners, and that we can safely disregard the trade with our children. Now, Sir, that is not my conclusion (cheers). My conclusion is exactly the opposite (renewed cheers). I say it is the business of British statesmen to do everything they can, even at some present sacrifice, to keep the trade of the Colonies with Great Britain (cheers); to increase that trade, to promote it, even if in doing so we lessen somewhat the trade with our foreign competitors (hear, hear, and cheers). Are we doing everything at the present time to direct the patriotic movement which is, I see, not only here, but through all the Colonies, in the right channel? Are we, in fact, by our legislation, by our action, making for union, or are we drifting to separation? That is a critical issue. In my opinion, the germs of a Federal Union that will make the British Empire powerful and influential for good beyond the dreams of anyone now living are in the soil; but it is a tender and delicate plant, and requires careful handling (applause).

THE GOOD FRUIT OF THE FOLLY OF OUR ANCESTORS.

I wish you would look back to our history. Consider what might have been, in order that you may be influenced now to do what is right. Supposing when self-government was first conceded to these Colonies, the statesmen who gave it had had any idea of the possibilities of the future, do you not see that they might have laid, broad and firm, the foundations of an Imperial edifice to which every part would have contributed something to the strength of the whole? But in those days the one idea of statesmen was to get rid of the whole business. They believed that separation must come. What they wanted to do was to make it smooth and easy, and none of these ideas which subsequent experience has put into our minds appears ever to have

nately, Germany thinks otherwise. There is a German Empire. The German Empire is divided into States. Bavaria and, let us say, Hanover, Saxony, and Wurtemberg may deal between themselves in any way they please. As a matter of fact, they have entire Free Trade among themselves. We do not consider them separate entities, we treat the German Empire as a whole, and we do not complain because one State gives an advantage to another State in that Empire, and does not give it to all the rest of the world. But in this case of Canada, Germany insists upon treating Canada as though it were a separate country, refuses to recognise it as a part of one Empire entitled to claim, as I have said, the privileges of that Empire, regards this agreement as being something more than a domestic agreement, and it has penalised Canada by placing upon Canadian goods an additional duty. Well, now, the reason for that is clear.

GERMAN "POLICY OF DICTATION AND INTERFERENCE."

The German newspapers very frankly explain that this is a policy of reprisal, and that it is intended to deter other Colonies from giving to us the same advantage. Therefore, it is not merely punishment inflicted by Germany upon Canada, but it is a threat to South Africa, to Australia, and to New Zealand, and this policy, as a policy of dictation and interference, is justified by the belief that we are so wedded to our fiscal system that we cannot interfere, that we cannot defend our Colonies, and that, in fact, any one who attempts to establish any kind of special relations with us does so at his own risk, and must be left to bear the brunt of foreign hostility. In my mind, that is putting us in a rather humiliating position (hear hear). I do not like it at all. I know what will follow if we allow it to prevail; it is easy to predict the consequences. How do you think that, under such circumstances, we can approach our Colonies with appeals to aid us in promoting the union of the Empire, or ask them to bear a share of the common burdens? Are we to say to them: "This is your Empire, take pride in it, share its privileges?" They will say, "What are its privileges? The privileges appear to be if we treat you as relations and friends, if we show you kindness, if we give you preference, you, who benefit by our action, can only leave us alone to fight our own battles against those who are offended by our action." Now, is this Free Trade? ("No"). I am not going further to-night ("Go on"). My object is to put the position before you, and, above all, as I have just come home from great Colonies, I want you to see these matters as they appear to our Colonial fellow-subjects. There is no doubt what they think, and there is no doubt of what great issues hang upon their decision. I asked just now, "Is this Free Trade?" No; it is absolutely a new situation (applause); there has been nothing like it in our history. It is a situation that was never contemplated by any of those whom we regard as the authors of Free Trade.

THE IGNORANCE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

What would Mr. Bright, what would Mr. Cobden have said to this state of things? I do not know, it would be presumptuous to imagine; but this I can say, Mr. Cobden did not hesitate to make a Treaty of preference and reciprocity with France (hear, hear), and Mr. Bright did not hesitate to approve his action, and I cannot believe, if they had been present among us now, and had known what this new situation was, that they would have hesitated to make a Treaty of preference and reciprocity with our own children (loud and prolonged cheers). Well, ladies and gentlemen, you see the point. You want an Empire (hear, hear). Do you think it better to cultivate the trade with your own people, or to let that go in order that you may keep the trade of those who, rightly enough, are your competitors and rivals? I say it is a new position; I say the people of this Empire have got to consider it. I do not want to hasten their decision. They have two alternatives before them. They may maintain, if they like, in all its severity, the interpretation—in my mind an entirely artificial and wrong interpretation—which has been placed upon the doctrines of Free Trade by a small remnant of Little Englanders of the Manchester School, who now profess to be the sole repositories of the doctrines of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright. They may maintain that policy in all its severity, although it is repudiated by every other nation, and by all your

own Colonies. In that case they will be absolutely precluded, either from giving any kind of preference or favour to any of their Colonies abroad, or even protecting their Colonies abroad when they offer to favour us. That is the first alternative.

WHAT MR. CHAMBERLAIN IS AFTER.

The second alternative is that we should insist that we will not be bound in any purely technical definition of Free Trade; that while we seek as our chief object free interchange of trade and commerce between ourselves and all the nations of the world, we will, nevertheless, recover our freedom, resume that power of negotiation, and, if necessary, retaliation (loud cheers), whenever our own interests or our relations between our Colonies and ourselves are threatened by other people (cheers). I leave the matter in your hands. I desire that a discussion on this subject should be opened. The time has not yet come to settle it; but it seems to me that, for good or for evil, this is an issue much greater in its consequences than any of our local disputes (hear, hear). Make a mistake in legislation, it can be corrected; make a mistake in your Imperial policy, it is irretrievable. You have an opportunity; you will never have it again. I do not think myself that a General Election is very near (laughter); but, whether it is near or distant, I think our opponents may, perhaps, find that the issues which they propose to raise are not the issues on which we shall take the opinion of the country (cheers). If we raise an issue of this kind, the answer will depend not upon petty personal considerations, not upon temporary interest, but upon whether the people of this country really have it in their hearts to do all that is necessary, even if it occasionally goes against their own prejudices, to consolidate an Empire which can only be maintained by relations of interest as well as by relations of sentiment. And, for my own part, I believe in a British Empire, in an Empire which, although it should be its first duty to cultivate friendship with all the nations of the world, should yet, even if alone, be self-sustaining and self-sufficient, able to maintain itself against the competition of all its rivals, and I do not believe in a Little England which shall be separated from all those to whom it would in the natural course look for support and affection—a Little England which would then be dependent absolutely on the mercy of those who envy its present prosperity, and who have shown they are ready to do all in their power to prevent its future union with the British races throughout the world (loud and continued cheers).

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, PROTECTIONIST.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN made a further plunge into the Protectionist morass by a letter which he addressed to a correspondent, in which he frankly adopted the favourite Protectionist delusion that dear food means high wages. He wrote:—

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of May 17th. I have the fullest confidence in the working classes, and in their power to realise the great issues which depend upon our present action. I am firmly convinced that the prosperity of this country largely depends on our trade with the Colonies, which under a wise system of mutual concession will increase by leaps and bounds. We have been apt in the past to consider too much the advantage of buying cheaply, and not to pay sufficient attention to the methods by which we may have the means that will enable us to pay at all. Increased wages are even more important to the working classes than reduced cost of living. A working man in the Transvaal may pay two or three times as much as his comrade at home for the necessities of life for himself and his family, but if his wages are three or four times as much the balance is still in his favour.—Yours, etc.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

OLD AGE PENSIONIST REDIVIVUS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN concluded his speech on Old Age Pensions in the House of Commons on May 22nd by the following declaration:—

Speaking, as I have said, without any preparation, my memory may not be perfectly accurate in regard to the details,

but my impression is that the Committee reported that the cost of such a scheme of Pensions would be something like £10,000,000 a year. . . . But one thing is certain, and was certain, that at that time, and now, the adoption of the scheme of my right hon. friend would involve the Treasury of this country in a very large charge of many millions. Before any Government can consider a scheme of that kind it must know where it is going to get the funds. I do not think that old-age pensions is a dead question (cheers). I think it may not be impossible to find the funds, but that, no doubt, will involve a review of that fiscal system which I have indicated as necessary and desirable at an early day (laughter and cheers).

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FINAL PLUNGE.

ON the motion for adjournment over Whitsuntide on May 28th, an interesting debate took place on Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. After speeches by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd-George and Lord H. Cecil, Mr. Chamberlain made a declaration of his policy. He said:—

In the course of the debate somebody asked for a plan. If by "a plan" he means a detailed scheme of some new tariff or some new fiscal arrangement, or reciprocity treaty, nothing of the kind can be produced at the present moment; and that is not the question I have raised, or which has been raised by the late or the present Prime Minister. What we raise in effect is a principle.

NO PREFERENCE, NO EMPIRE.

The principle he defined as the question whether under any circumstances we should adopt retaliatory measures against Powers which discriminate against our Colonies on account of the preference which they have given us. If we decided that we could not help the Colonies under those circumstances, he went on to say:—

That if you make that reply to our Colonies you must, in the first place, give up all hope whatever of anything in the nature of closer fiscal relations with them; and, in the second place, in the absence of that closer fiscal relationship you must abandon all idea of securing closer political relationship. If you have neither closer fiscal relationship nor closer political relationship, then I continue of the same opinion which I expressed at Birmingham—that a united Empire will be beyond the bounds of possibility. . . .

I am bound to consider the possibility, at any rate, that the views of the nation may be in favour of some such change as is the subject of this discussion. Now, in that event, when we have got the mandate—if we ever get it—then will be the time to produce the plan (Opposition laughter and cheers). Everybody knows that a plan, in the sense of a definite and complete scheme, is absolutely impossible until we know a great deal of matters into which we have still to inquire, and into which we cannot inquire profitably or advantageously unless we know we have got the country behind us.

WANTED—A MANDATE!

Is it not common sense—suppose we have the authority of the nation to enter on the consideration of the subject—that the first thing we have to do is to go to the Colonies? Now nothing would be worse than to negotiate with the Colonies, and probably come to an agreement with them, and then, at the next General Election, to find that the whole idea was repudiated by the country. I can conceive nothing more dangerous to union than that (cheers). Therefore, before we begin to negotiate with the Colonies we must have some knowledge of what is the opinion of the people of the country with regard to the principle at stake. Now, the first thing I should do, if we get a mandate from the country, would be to consult the Colonies. In that case I should call another conference of representatives of the self-governing Colonies; and I have not the slightest doubt myself that as the result arrangements which we should consider were perfectly fair between the two parties—arrangements, that is to say, which gave us as much as we gave them—could be completed with all the Colonies.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In order that a conference of this kind may thoroughly discuss the matter, we must know from our own people not only what they can give, but what they want in return. I want to know from every manufacturing district in this country, and I hope to learn it before long—for I see the Chambers of Commerce are everywhere taking the matter up, and will give us their assistance to arriving at a conclusion—what particular article or articles of manufacture produced in the district could be much more largely sold if a preferential rate were given by the Colonies; and also to what extent these preferential rates should go in order to give a substantial advantage.

TAX THE PEOPLE'S FOOD—

I have said that I conceive it to be possible—I will put it no higher than that—to make preferential arrangements with the Colonies which would be beneficial to both sides. But, if there is reciprocal preference, it is clear that we must have not only something to receive but something to give. It is clear also that what we have to give must be given on some great product of the Colonies; and as the hon. member for Carnarvon has perceived, the preference must be given either on raw material or on food, or on both (Opposition cheers). That is pretty simple, I should have thought. I will go a step further.

—BUT NOT RAW MATERIALS.

I say that, without binding myself for all time or without shutting my eyes to possible further fresh information, so far as I can see it will not be necessary to put any tax at all on raw material (cheers). And that for obvious reasons. It will be very difficult to choose the raw materials which would be suitable to this purpose. If a tax were put on raw material it would have to be accompanied by drawbacks on the finished exports; and although that is not at all impossible, it would be a complicated way of dealing with a matter which could be dealt with much more simply. Therefore we come to this—if you are to give a preference to the Colonies—I do not say that you are—you must put a tax on food (Opposition cheers).

HOW HE THINKS TO CATCH VOTES.

Dear food, he thought he would be able to prove, would be more than counterbalanced by higher wages. And he further professed a belief that he would be able to catch the working class vote by promising them that the whole of "the very large sum" which he proposes to raise by taxing the food of the people should be devoted to old age pensions and similar social reforms. He admitted that the new food-tax would be incidentally protective, but that would not be an unmixed evil. He concluded his speech by declaring that if in times of trade depression the great American trusts unloaded their surplus product upon this country at cut rates, "Nothing will prevent the people of this country from immediately imposing a duty which shall defend against such unfair competition a great and staple industry."

MR. BALFOUR'S ATTITUDE.

SPEAKING on May 15th to a deputation headed by Mr. Chaplin that came to protest against the Repeal of the Corn Tax, Mr. Balfour said:—

There are evidently in this room a good many who are Protectionists. I am not going to argue about protection; but I say this—that you cannot introduce protection silently, as it were by accident, without a deliberate endorsement on the part of the people at large in favour of so great a change. If it is ever done it must be done, not at the initiation of the particular class benefited by protection, but from the impulse of the whole people of this country, rural and urban alike. I am not one of those who can flatter themselves that our existing fiscal system is necessarily permanent. New conditions of things have arisen since the old free trade policy was fought out; and I can imagine contingencies under which, not so much by way of protection as by way of retaliation (hear, hear), it might conceivably be

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necessary for this country to say that it will no longer remain a passive target for the assaults of other countries living under very different fiscal systems. The old idea used to be—and it is perfectly sound—that the world would be wealthier, that capital and labour would be more productive, if a universal system of free trade existed in all countries (hear, hear). That, I think, is not only true, but obvious—axiomatic; but that is not the world we live in. The world we live in is one in which every civilised country is highly protective except one—our own.

We gain greatly by that ("No, no") in many ways; but it is conceivable that the modern system of tariffs, taken in connection with combinations, may do for other great industries what it threatened to do with the West Indian industry of sugar. . . . And should such an event ever occur, then I can conceive some great fiscal change being forced upon us. It would be war—fiscal war—it would have all the inconveniences of war, the cost and the bitterness of war. But material war is sometimes necessary; and it may be, but I hope it will not be, that fiscal war may prove in the history of this country, some day or other, to be necessary also. When that day comes, and if any change of this kind is required by the people of this country, then it will be put on a secure basis, which it cannot have at present.

There is one more contingency. It was referred to by the Duke of Rutland, whose reappearance, if a very old and respectful friend may say so, we all hail with pleasure and satisfaction (cheers). The Duke indicated that he rather regretted that this tax had been remitted, because, had it been retained, it might have proved an instrument for binding us in closer fiscal union with our Colonies (hear, hear). I will not point out that if that were done it would destroy a great deal of the benefits which millers and farmers think they derive from the tax; but I will say that I am one of those who, while quite conscious of the great difficulties which any such change would produce, feel the profoundest sympathy for it. The universal desire in this country, and, I think, in the Colonies, to bind us more closely together, is one which it is extremely difficult to carry out by any means; but it seems impossible at this moment to carry it out by political or constitutional means—I mean by having Colonial representation on a large scale or by a federal Parliament or machinery of that kind. That may some day be possible, but I do not see my way to it now. The other method, of a fiscal union, is difficult; but if it were possible I should look forward to such a consummation with unfeigned pleasure (cheers.) If that were done, a trifling duty upon food imports might be part of the general system. But a movement of that kind must come, believe me, not from the representatives of one industry or of two industries—it must come from the heart and the conscience and the intellect of the great body and mass of the people. When it so comes, then indeed the tax will be based upon a security which nothing can shake.

MR. BALFOUR'S CERTAINTY.

Mr. Balfour in his speech specifically declared that the Government would not deal with the question before the Dissolution. Mr. Balfour pleaded for a free and full discussion of the question whether the British belief in Free Trade and the Colonial belief in Protection could be mutually overcome, and concluded his speech by declaring:—

I am certain that unless this scheme proves to be practicable, or unless some other scheme having the same results can be brought to fruition, and if the British Empire is to remain as it is at present, a series of isolated economic units, it is vain for us to hope that this branch, at all events, of the great Anglo-Saxon race is destined to have the great and triumphant economic progress which undoubtedly lies before the United States of America.

LORD KELVIN's remark that science positively affirmed creative power has naturally caused great excitement in religious and scientific circles. A portrait of the aged saint and sage is given by the *Sunday Magazine*, with appropriate comment.

THE SECOND THOUGHTS OF LORD ROSEBERY.

SPEAKING immediately after Mr. Chamberlain to the Burnley Chamber of Commerce, Lord Rosebery, adopting an ironic, Socratic method which he thought suitable to the non-political audience, asked various questions as to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. As he went out of his way to declare that he was not a person who believed that Free Trade was part of the Sermon on the Mount, or that we ought to receive it in all its rigidity as a Divinely-appointed dispensation, everybody jumped to the conclusion that Lord Rosebery had rallied to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. This was incorrect; and on May 21st we had the inevitable correction from Lord Rosebery in the following letter:—

Sir,—I am desired by Lord Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you appear to think that his speech gives some measure of support to the proposed policy of Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Rosebery cannot conceal his surprise at your interpretation, which was certainly not that of his audience, nor can he conjecture what sentence in his speech can have afforded any base for your inference. He has frequently expressed his views as to the suggested policy of an inter-Imperial tariff. At Burnley he was addressing an audience sharply divided on political questions, and he therefore did not conceive it courteous or decent to do more than indicate the nature of the objections which he feels to such a proposal. Nor does he consider it either seemly or judicious to dismiss summarily and by anticipation any plan, if proposed on the responsibility of the Government, which may have for its object the drawing closer of the ties between Great Britain and the Colonies, more especially when such an idea is eminently congenial to some of those Colonies. But to be practicable such a plan must be just and acceptable to the people of the United Kingdom as well as to the people of the Colonies, and Lord Rosebery has already indicated the nature of the objections, which he himself believes to be insurmountable to any plan of the kind.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) N. WATERFIELD.

Speaking in Manchester, on November 1st, 1897, at the Centenary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Lord Rosebery said, in the course of an eloquent and weighty eulogy of Free Trade:—

I believe that anything in the direction of an Imperial commercial league would weaken this Empire internally and excite the permanent hostility of the whole world. . . . I respect all serious proposals for binding our Empire more closely together. A great part of my life I have been studying those proposals, and I respect their motives and try to support them; but this particular proposal, I believe, would have a directly contrary effect to that which its promoters claim for it. . . . The proposal, if I understand it rightly, would tend to interpose checks upon the free import of the food of the people. I believe that is absolutely impracticable, but that if it were practicable, and were done in the name of the Empire, it would only succeed in making the Empire odious to the working classes of this country.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

MR. LEO G. CHIOZZA, the editor of *Sells' Commercial Intelligence*, thus summarised in the *Daily Mail* the facts governing the controversy:—

It is a most deplorable thing that the trade and industries of this country, which cannot continue in their present prosperity without recourse to foreign markets (for our Colonies are quite unable to supply us with sufficient customers, food, or material), should be dragged into the sphere of politics. The question of preferential trading is a quantitative one, and it is idle to discuss it without reference to facts.

(1) There are fifty-three million white men in the Empire. The forty-one millions in this country must have as much con-

sideration as the twelve millions in the Colonies. There are more people in London than in Canada.

(2) The industries of our forty-one millions cannot continue without foreign material. Two-thirds of our materials come from foreign countries. To tax that two-thirds is to ruin our industries, *i.e.*, to ruin the Empire.

(3) The food of our forty-one millions is derived as to 75 per cent. from foreign countries. To tax it is to cause misery in our crowded cities for the benefit of the prosperous and uncrowded Colonists overseas. In proof of this consider the effect of the prohibition of cattle imports from one foreign country—Argentina. Result, dear meat; our Colonies being unable to come to the rescue. Are we deliberately to create such effects by Customs barriers?

(4) Our overseas trade is valued at £800,000,000, of which £600,000,000 is transacted with foreign nations and £200,000,000 with British possessions. It is obviously unwise to dislocate three-fourths of our commerce in the endeavour to increase the remaining fourth.

(5) We now enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment of foreign countries (*i.e.*, their preferential tariffs). If we establish preferential trading with our Colonies we shall deprive ourselves of most-favoured-nation treatment for two-thirds of our export trade.

(6) There is little to gain by preferential tariffs. We do a great part of the import trade of our Colonies already, and the rest is largely made up of things we cannot sell, such as grain, timber, cotton, petroleum, ores, indiarubber, hides, etc.

WHY BRITONS ARE BEING BEATEN.

BECAUSE THEY ARE SOTS!

THAT is the answer which some very shrewd observers are giving to the question why we are being beaten by our American and German competitors.

Mrs. Mary Hunt, the indefatigable Temperance woman, to whose exertions it is chiefly due that twenty-two million school children are this day receiving scientific temperance instruction as part of their regular schooling in the United States, was last month on a brief visit to London. She called at the REVIEW OF REVIEWS office, and in the course of an interesting interview, in which she gave an account of her recent visit to Germany, where she had an hour's talk with the German Empress, she expressed the strongest conviction that the drunkenness of Britain was the main cause of the decadence of our people. She says:—

Twenty years ago, business interests in the United States paid no attention to the effect of the beverage use of alcohol or of tobacco on working ability. About that time the now universal study of physiology, which includes with the laws of health those relating to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, began to be a legal requirement for all pupils in the public schools of that country.

During the past ten or fifteen years the children have been carrying from the schools to the homes of the 79,000,000 people of the United States the story of the evil nature and bad effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics.

One result of the universal diffusion of this knowledge in America is, that "fully 1,000,000 railway men and 2,000,000 more in other employments are required to be total abstainers. The prohibition of the army canteen and the groggery in the Navy keeps the service free from the drink evil."

The increased interest in health in the United States "is to a large extent due to the study of physiology and hygiene, including scientific temperance, by all pupils in all our public schools."

The American workman does not resent his employer's demand for abstinence, because he has learned, often from his child in the public schools, that alcohol not only dulls the brain but weakens that nerve control of muscle necessary to the precision essential for fine work.

England is beginning to see the difference in results between occasional talks by temperance advocates to school children

and the systematic graded public school study of this topic required by law in the United States.

If England will begin to educate her children against intemperance England may be saved.

The Need for Consuls.

MR. WIRT GERRARE, writing on "British Consuls in Siberia," in the *New Liberal*, complains severely of our lack of enterprise in that country. He says that from the Urals to the Pacific there is not an Englishman trading on his own account. He declares that we lose first-rate chances through not having Consuls in Siberia, and cites the case of the great Circum-Baikal Railway as a case of lost opportunities:—

When I was in Irkutsk last autumn tenders were out for the construction of the Circum-Baikal Railway and the supply of material in connection therewith. In Irkutsk there were no agents of any English firm; no inquiries had been received from any as to the nature of the work to be done, or description of tools and material that would be necessary. Now this railway is unlike any that has yet been constructed in Siberia. It is through a mountainous country; in its length of 271 versts there are seven tunnels, of which the longest is about a mile and a half, the first of importance in Siberia. The rock to be pierced is hard—syenite and hornblende. The cost of construction is estimated at 21,000,000 roubles, and the actual expenditure will probably be nearer 60,000,000. The work has to be begun next spring; the headquarters are at Irkutsk, and M. Sovriemovich is chief of the engineering staff. Months ago those in Irkutsk knew all the details; the particulars and quantities were out, and copies given to all interested in them. Amongst the things of British manufacture which could have been supplied are: tool-steel and tools; tunnelling machinery—especially compressors—pumping engines, portable steam engines; tanks, boilers, heating apparatus and machinery for the water towers; saw benches, corrugated iron, and many station fittings, from jib-cranes to cabinet-filters. In addition, a fleet of twenty steam launches has to be purchased for the conveyance of material across Lake Baikal. A British consular agent at Irkutsk could not possibly have missed early notification of this work, and with timely intimation British manufacturers would have secured such of the orders as would pay them to fill.

Profit-sharing in Practice.

MR. ANDREW CAIRD, writing under the above title in the *New Liberal Review*, lays stress upon the success of profit-sharing wherever attempted. He points out that it has worked successfully for thirteen years in the South Metropolitan Gasworks, the company having distributed £196,760. The workmen now hold stock to the market value of £116,160; and during these years there has been no strike or labour trouble. The following, says Mr. Caird, are the details of the management:—

The company pays all the expenses of conducting the profit-sharing department, but the employees are allowed a considerable voice in its management. A committee, consisting of thirty-six members, meet regularly to transact the business. Eighteen are elected by ballot by the workers, and eighteen are nominated by the directors. Nothing can be done unless seventeen are present, of whom eight must be representatives of the employees. Moreover, since the workmen have taken up so much of the company's stock, they are enabled to elect three of their number to the directorate of the Gas Company, and two gasworkers and one clerk now occupy these positions. The qualification is a holding of £100 of stock and three years' service.

MR. QUILLER COUCH, at the Haven, Fowey, is the subject of a bright and cheery sketch by Harold Begbie in *Good Words*.

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LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. June.
Local Song and Sport. H. F. Abell.
Medieval Barns. Illus. F. B. Andrews
Some Essex Brasses illustrative of Stuart Costume. Contd. Illus. Miller
Christy and W. W. Porteous.
The Hundreds of Warwickshire at the Time of the Domesday Survey.
Concl. B. Walker.

Architectural Record.—14, VICEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts.
May.
The Decoration of Costly Residences. Illus. Russell Sturgis.
Living in Paris on 3,000 dols. a Year. Illus. Contd. F. Mazade.
American Gardens. Illus. G. F. Pentecost, Jun.
The Estate of W. K. Vanderbilt. Illus.

Architectural Review.—73, EAST HARDING STREET. 6d. June.
Orvieto Cathedral. Illus. R. Langton Douglas.
The Architectural Association Day School. A. T. Bolton.
The Architectural Association Evening School. William G. B. Lewis.
Architecture at the Royal Academy. D. S. MacColl.
The Guildhall, Peterborough. Rev. W. J. Loftie.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. May.
The "Mormonism" of To-day. Joseph F. Smith.
Plural Marriage in America. Joseph Smith.
Origin of American Polygamy. John T. Bridwell.
The Municipal Ownership Convention; Staff Correspondence.
Aftermath of the Venezuelan Affair. Edwin Moxey.
The Problem of the Beluacan. Col. W. Henstree.
Jefferson's Service to Civilisation. B. O. Flower.
Religious and Political Liberty in Russia. I. A. Hourwich.
Free Socialism. William L. Garver.
True Patriotism and Good Citizenship. John T. Yates.
A Federation of Labour. James A. Slanker.

Art.—47, GREAT RUSSELL STREET. 1s. May 15.
Constantin Meunier. Illus. A. Verneyley.
Rubens. Illus. Jan Vesto.
Dutch Applied Art. Illus. W. Vogelsang.

Art Journal.—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. June.
Supplements:—The Haycirt after Stanhope A. Forbes; "Maundy Thursday" after Sir J. D. Linton, etc.
The Royal Academy Exhibition. Illus. A. L. Baldry.
The New Gallery Exhibition. Illus. Frank Rinder.
Sir E. J. Poynter as a Water-Colourist. Illus. Lewis Lusk.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. May.
Emerson as a Religious Influence. G. A. Gordon.
The Evolution of the Trained Nurse. Mary Moss.
My Own Story. Contd. J. T. Trowbridge.
The Book and the Place. Martha B. Dunn.
The Mulatto Factor in the Race Problem. A. H. Stone.
The St. Louis Congress of Arts and Sciences. Hugo Münsterberg.
Lady Rose's Daughter and the Novels of Mr. Norris. Harriet W. Preston.
A Utopia attributed to Milton. F. G.

Badminton Magazine.—EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE. 1s. June.
Trainers and Training. Illus. A. Trainer.
Polo and Polo Ponies. Illus. Hon. L. Lambart.
County Cricket. Home Gordon.
The Amber Fish. Illus. C. F. Hoider.
Pigsticking in Morocco. Illus. Mrs. Mansel-Pleydell.
More Hints to Economical Motorists. Major C. G. Matson.
Belvoir. Illus. Contd. Marquess of Granby.
A Trip to the Disputed Territory (Alaska). Illus. C. Foxcroft.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. June.
Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1902. Contd.
The Perils of Cheque-Collection.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. June.
Harrow in the Early Sixties. Sigma.
Lance, Sword, and Carbine.
Cosas de España. Contd. A Late Resident in Spain.
The Pleasure of Order. Scolopax.
A Great Earthquake in India, 1897. Sir Henry Cotton.
Musings without Method. Contd.
Home Defence. A Staff Officer.

Bookman.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. May 15.
The Centenary of Bulwer Lytton. Illus. L. Melville.
Thomas Lodge; the Melancholy Fellow. Flora Masson.

Bookman.—(America.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts.
May.

Offenbach and Opéra Bouffe. Illus. L. M. Isaacs.
Gaston Paris. R. T. Holbrook.
The History of the Nineteenth Century in Caricature. Illus. F. T. Cooper and A. B. Maurice.
Vanity Fair and its Contemporary Critics. A. B. Maurice.

Burlington Magazine.—14, NEW BURLINGTON STREET. 2s. 6d.
May 15.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Elizabeth Siddal. Illus. W. M. Rossetti.
A Newly-Discovered Pack of Lyonesse Playing-Cards. Illus. H. Bouchat.
Sassetta. Illus. Langton Douglas.
Domestic Tinder-Boxes. Illus. Miller Christy.
The Early Painters of the Netherlands at the Bruges Exhibition. Contd. Illus. W. H. J. Weale.
Oriental Carpets. Contd. Illus.
The Evolution of Form and Decoration in English Silver Plate. Illus. Concl. Percy Macquoid.
The Dutuit Collection. Rose Kingsley and C. Gronkowski.
Supplement:—"Madonna and Child" after Antonio (P. Solario); "Portrait of a Man" after Holbein, etc.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts.
May.

A Shanghai Season. Illus. Helen F. M. Lewis.
Charles Melville Hays. Illus. A. R. Carman.
Muskoka. Illus. E. Maurice Smith.
The War of 1812. Illus. J. Hannay.
A Quarter of a Century's Audit. J. L. McDougall.

Captain.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. June.
Dulwich College. Illus. A. E. Johnson.

Cassell's Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. June.
Prince Ranjitsinhji "At Home." Illus. Percy Cross Standing.
Along Piccadilly. Illus. A. Wallis Myers.
Royal Londoners. Illus. Ignota.
The Silent Pool and its Neighbourhood. Illus. H. B. Marriott Watson.
The Imperial German Navy. Illus. Sir William Laird Clowes.
How Men work at Heights. Illus. F. M. Holmes.

Catholic World.—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. May 15.
Mr. W. H. Mallock's Defence of Religion. Rev. J. J. Fox.
May Customs in Italy. Grace V. Christmas.
St. Denis and its Royal Tombs. Illus. Mary R. Gray.
Klausen; a Tyrolean Paradise. Illus. Charlotte H. Coursen.
Roman Fountains. Illus. E. McAuliffe.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. June.
The Sultan of Morocco journeys towards Fez. Illus. A. Schneider.
The London Stock Exchange. Illus. Henry Norman and G. C. Ashton-Jonson.
The Salmon-Fisheries. Illus. R. S. Baker.
Syria; a Land of Deserted Cities. Illus. H. C. Butler.
Unavailing Wealth. E. Gregory.
The Ways of Nature. John Burroughs.
The State Boss, and How He may be dethroned. L. F. C. Garvin.
Sir Augustus Harris and Jean de Reszke. Illus. H. Klein.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. June.
How Boa-Constrictors are lodged and boarded.
Memories of Half a Century. Contd. R. C. Lehmann.
Some Literary Landmarks of Central Edinburgh.
Anecdotes of the Clergy. Sir R. Tangye.
Montenegro. R. Wyon.
Three Months in a London Workhouse.

Chautauquan.—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cts. May.
Saxon and Slav. Illus. F. A. Ogg.
Western Siberia and Turkestan. Illus. G. F. Wright.
Municipal and Household Sanitation. M. N. Baker and Ella Babbitt Baker.
The Education of the Producer and the Consumer. Illus.

Christian Realm.—6, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 3d. June.
General C. G. Gordon as a Religious Force. Rev. W. C. Chisholm.
The Uses of Life—Wisdom. T. Kirkup.
Peter the Hermit.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
6d. June.

Buddhism at Its Best. Rev. L. Lloyd.
The One-Hundred-and-Fourth Anniversary of the C.M.S. Report.

Commonwealth.—3, PATERNOSTER BUILDINGS. 3d. June.
Community-Life and the Villages. G. S. S. Vidal.
Municipal Trading. Bishop Baynes.
Rural Housing. C. Cochrane.

Connoisseur.—2, CARMELITE STREET. 15. May 15.

The Bridgewater and Ellesmere Collections in Bridgewater House. Illus. Mrs. Steuart Erskine.
Collecting Gothic Furniture in Tyrol. Illus. W. A. Baillie Grohman.
The Wedgwood in the Art Gallery, Bury, Lancs. Illus. A. Sparke.
Old Marseilles Ware. Illus. H. Franck.
Recently Restored Pictures at the Brignole Sale Gallery, Genoa. Illus. A. Colaninzi.
Old Ornamental Silver of the Skinners' Company. Illus. A. Butler.
Supplements:—"Miss Croker" after Thomas Lawrence; "Madonna" after Sir A. Van Dyck; "Going to School" after T. Stothard; "Cupids" after Lady D. Beaulieu.

Contemporary Review.—HORACE MARSHALL. 25. 6d. June.

The New Carlyle Letters; a Vindication of Froude. Ronald McNeill.
The Church and the Education Bill. Sir G. W. Kekewich.
William Morris and His Decorative Art. Lewis P. Day.
The Internal Navigation of France. Pierre Baudin.
Popular Government in the German Empire. J. S. Mann.
Habitual Confession for the Young. Dr. Ambrose J. Wilson.
Richard Strauss as Man and Musician. A. E. Keeton.
The Church of Rome in Spain. Joseph McCabe.
The Ethical Individual and Immortality. Emma Marié Caillard.
Foreign Affairs. Concl. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 15. June.

John Wesley in His Own Day. Canon Overton.
Radium. W. A. Shenstone.
"Nisi Serenas." Rev. H. G. D. Latham.
Medicine: Prospects in the Professions. X.
Stephen Duck. J. M. Attenborough.
Robert Holmes and Edward Sprague; Two Gentlemen Commanders. W. J. Fletcher.
English and Colonial Children; "A Wilderness of Monkeys." Percy F. Rowland.
Letter from Canterbury. Urbanus Sylvan.

Cosmopolitan.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. May.

Governmental Parcel-Post in Great Britain. Illus. J. Henniker Heaton.
The Power and Beauty of Woman's Eyes. Illus. Ella A. Fletcher.
The Marvels of Corn-Culture. Illus. A. D. Shamel.
Knots. Illus. Sir Edwin Arnold.
Romances of Kimberley Mines. Illus. S. E. Moffett.
Platonic Friendship. Ralford Pyke.
Captains of Industry; Symposium. Illus. Contd.
A Method of Equitable Taxation. J. B. Walker.
Mankind in the Making. Contd. H. G. Wells.
Teaching as a Profession. Rev. J. C. MacKenzie.
Society's Amateur Circus. Illus. H. S. Archer.

Critical Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORFOLK. 15. 6d. May 15.

Myers's "Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death." Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson.
Conder's "The First Bible." Rev. H. Hayman.

East and West.—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1 rupee. May.

The Berar Settlement. J. D. B. Bribble.
The Eastern Mother. Sister Nivedita.
Causes of National Decadence. Mahomed Ali.
Loyalty. Thomas Baty.
The New Age and the Spiritual Power. H. Crossfield.
The Improvement of the Madras Ryot. K. Perajee Pantulu.
The Comparative Effectiveness of Metre and 5-feet-6-inches gauge Railways. Col. T. F. Dowden.
The Inspiration of Bible. Rev. N. Macnicol.
Back to the Land. "Junio."
Eastern and Western Ideals.
(1) Kanoo Mal.
(2) J. S. Martyn.
Jain Vibhaji.

Educational Review.—20, HIGH HOLBORN. 15. 8d. May.

The Time Limit of Secondary Education. T. M. Bailliet and G. I. Aldrich.
A Six-Year High-School Programme. P. H. Hanus.
The Secondary-School Course. C. J. Lincoln.
Improvement of Secondary Education. C. W. Eliot.
Expenditure for Public Schools. E. P. Seaver.
Expenditures in Educational Philanthropy. R. A. Woods.
The Cost of Education. C. W. Eliot.
The Sunday-School Problem. J. T. Prince.
Some Educators I have known. Contd. J. M. Greenwood.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 15. June.

An Arrangement with France. Sir Charles W. Dilke.
Mr. Chamberlain's New Chapter. C. Kinloch Cooke.
Chinese Immigration; How to solve the South African Labour Question. H. Kopsch.
English Provincialism. C. de Thierry.
Railway Development in Africa South of the Equator. With Map. John B. Karslake.
Indian University Education. P. S. Allen.
Why Canada should be granted a Preference in the Markets of Great Britain. Albert Swindlehurst.
Some Aspects of Volunteer Training. Devil's Own.
Sir William Hunter on India. J. D. Rees.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 15. June.

The Panama Canal; the Dual versus the Single Lake Project. Gen. H. I. Abbott.
The Advantages of Lake Bohio at the Higher Level. G. S. Morison.
The Promotion of Industrial Efficiency and National Prosperity. J. B. Kershaw.
Power and Pumping Stations of the New Orleans Drainage Systems. Illus. W. M. Venable.
Great Electric Installations. Illus. E. Bignami.
The Development and Use of the Small Electric Motor. Illus. F. M. Kimball.
Purchase by the Organised Factory. H. L. Arnold.
Foundry Management in the New Century. R. Buchanan.

Engineering Times.—P. S. KING. 6d. May 15.

The Construction and Operation of Pyrometers. Illus. W. H. Wakeman.
Three-Phase Motors for Electrical Driving of Workshops and Factories. Illus. A. C. Eborall.
Ships' Auxiliary Machinery. Illus. A. W. Bowerbank.
Tools and Gauges in the Modern Shop. Illus. H. F. L. Orcutt.

English Illustrated Magazine.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. June.

How the Play of "Dante" was written. Illus. M. T. Beauchamp-Durand.
Famous Houses and Taverns of Old Hampstead. Illus. C. Wilkinson.
Samuel Pepys. Illus. Edmund Gosse.
The Monastery of the Grande Chartreuse. Illus. E. Legge.
Thomas Hardy. Illus. H. W. Nevinson.
Sarah Grand. Illus.
William Butler Yeats. Illus. F. Sidgwick.
The Sultan's Private Apartments. Illus. G. A. Wade.

Everybody's Magazine.—J. WANAMAKER, NEW YORK. 10 cts. June.

Then Ireland will be free. Illus. F. J. Gregg.
The Cerebral Life of a Hindu Boy. Illus. E. Russell.
The Coming Queen of Comedy. Illus. J. L. Ford.
A College Woman's Experience as a Domestic Servant. Concl. Lillian Pettingill.
Autobiography of the Member of Congress.
W. H. and J. H. Moore. Illus. W. Payne.

Expositor.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. June.

The Teaching of Christ. Contd. Prof. H. B. Swete.
Hostile and Alien Evidence for Christ at Passintide. Rev. A. Carr.
Some Fresh Bible Parallels from the History of Morocco. T. H. Weir.
A New View about "Ambrosiaster." A. Souter.
Science and the Flood. Prof. T. G. Bonney.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. June.

Who was Judas Thomas? Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis.
Traces of Tree-Worship in the Old Testament. Rev. R. Bruce Taylor.

Fellden's Magazine.—104, HIGH HOLBORN. 15. May 15.

The Design of Flywheels. Illus. A. Kemp.
The Construction of Docks. Illus. A. MacLachlan.
Some Remarks on the Compound Explosion Engine. E. Butler.
Modern Crane Construction. Illus. G. W. Rushworth.
High-Speed Engines. Contd. J. H. Dales.
British and American Railroad Practice.
The Widening of London Bridge. Illus.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 25. 6d. June.

The Latin rapprochement and Anglo-Russian Relations. Calchas.
The Tsar, His Ministers, and His Manifesto. R. E. C. Long.
A French Preface and Morocco. A. J. Dawson.
New Light on the Carlyle Controversy. W. S. Lilly.
Theatrical Business in America. Charles Hawtree.
The Story of Penrhyn Quarries, 1865-1902. Cygnus.
Are the Irish Landlords as black as they are painted? Michael MacDonagh.
The Mischief in Manchuria. Wirt Gerrard.
The Punishment of Children. Edward H. Cooper.
Present Day Need in Agricultural Education. Harold Tremayne.
A Dance in the Pacific Islands. Frances Campbell.
The Sunset of Old Tales. Fiona Macleod.
Mankind in the Making. Contd. H. G. Wells.
England and the Black Races. E. G. King.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. May.

What the Trout Stream saw. Illus. W. D. Hulbert.
The Deep Sea Sailor. Illus. B. Brandenburg.
The Autobiography of a Shop Girl. Illus.
The First Ascent of Mount Bryce. Illus. J. Outram.

Genealogical Magazine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 15. June.

The So-called Ordinaries and Subordinaries.
Morris of Ballybegge and Castle Morris, Co. Kerry. Contd. Marquis de Ruvigny and Raiveval.
Glynne of Bicester and of Hawarden. W. E. B. Whittaker.
The Cornwalls of Burford. Contd. C. Reade.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 15. June.

The Passing of Nero. W. B. Wallace.
The Elizabethan Playwright in His Workshop. E. R. Buckley.
Death and Dying on the African Veldt. C. L. Leipoldt.
Bird-Songs, Bird-Mating, and other Mating. A. H. Japp.
The Teatro Farnese: a Famous Old Italian Theatre. W. J. Lawrence.
Richard Gough; a Village Camden. A. V. Gough.
Drinking Customs of the Old Scottish Gentry. A. Wood.

Geo.
The Canada
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A Chat with

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Geographical Journal.—EDW. STANFORD. 21. May 15.
The Canadian Rocky Mountains. Map and illus. Prof. J. N. Collie.
The Brazilian Ice-Field. Map and illus. Prof. A. P. Coleman.
The Boundaries of Bolivia and Argentina. Map and illus. Baron E. Nordenskiöld.

Girl's Own Paper.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. June.
A Chat with Miss Marie Hall. With Portrait. E. Meredith Cartwright.

Girl's Realm.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. June.
The Pedigree of Punch and Judy. Illus. Agnes H. Brown.
The Birthplace of Some Famous Girls. Illus. G. A. Wad.
Ben Austrian; the Artist of the Poultry Yard. Illus. Lena Shephstone.

Good Words.—18, BISTON. 6d. June.
Ruskin's "Cashbook." Illus. W. G. Collingwood.
Mr. A. T. Quiller Couch. Illus. H. Begbie.
In Donegal. Illus. "Rescovie."
Caterpillars. Illus. J. J. Ward.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. June.
Sir Edward J. Poynter. Illus. H. M. Twycross.
The Doctrine of Tolstoy; Interview with Aylmer Maude. Illus. R. Blathwayt.
Daniel Defoe. Illus. W. J. Dawson.
Ralph Waldo Emerson. Illus. Rev. R. P. Downes.
How the Codex was found; Interview with Mrs. Lewis. Illus. R. Blathwayt.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 5d. May 15.
Someland. Illus. A. E. Pease.
Beauties of the Gorman Court. Illus. F. Cunliffe-Owen.
Coming Men in the Commons. With Portraits. H. W. Lucy.
Race Course Swindles. Illus. W. J. Wintle.
The Training of a Doctor. Illus. M. D.
Book-Plates. Illus. Editor of *Connoisseur*.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. June.
Bering; the Tragedy of a Map. Collins Shackelford.
Our Appalachian Americans. Illus. Julian Ralph.
The Way to Larger Culture. A. A. Stevens.
Uncovering a Buried City in Palestine. Illus. A. Macalister.
The World beyond Our Senses. Carl Snyder.
The Royal Mother of Ants. Illus. H. C. McCook.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. May.
Evangelisation of the Philippine Islands. H. B. Stuntz.
The New Educational Association, Its Possibilities and Promise. F. N. Peloubet.

Dr. Moses D. Hoge as Preacher. W. W. Moore.
John Wesley's Preaching and Hints to Preachers. P. W. H. Meredith.

House.—2, FINSBURY SQUARE. 6d. June.
At the Brodericks Exhibition. Illus.
Eaton Hall. Illus. Contd.

Idler.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. June.
Boris Sarafoff, Emancipator of Macedonia. Illus. S. F. Whitman and E. P. Lyle, Jun.
A Nova Scotian Paradise. Illus. T. Adney.
Five New Humourists; Symposium. Illus.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL. 6d. June.
Gardens in the Air. Katherine Roche.
Mr. Stephen Gwynn's Writings. W. F. P. Stockley.
The Cabinet of Irish Literature. Rev. M. Russell.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. May 15.

The State in Relation to Trade. Benjamin Kidd.
Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELIHER. 2s. May 15.

Organisation of the Nation for Defence. Major-Gen. C. E. Webber.
High Angle Fire. H. N. Sullivan.
Cavalry Armament; Memorandum by Lord Roberts.

Knowledge.—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. June.
Man's Place in the Universe. C. Flammarion.
The Palaeontological Case for Evolution. R. Lydekker.
The Rotations of the Sun, Jupiter, and the Earth, and Their Effects. Mrs. Walter Maunders.

The Chemistry of the Stars of the Second Type. Illus. A. Fowler.
The Movements of the Mackerel. L. N. Badenoch.
The Struggle for Existence in Sociology. J. Collier.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. June.

Some Great Hostesses of Society. Illus.
Some Beautiful Lace. Illus. H. Ellen Browning.
Should Widows marry? Symposium.
Some Actors of To-day. Illus. E. M. Lang.

Law Magazine and Review.—37, ESSEX STREET. 5s. May 15.
Legal Etymology. J. Williams.
The Criminal Responsibility of the Insane. A. Rickett.
Surviving Absurdities and Curiousities of the Law. J. M. Lely.
Industrial Trusts. D. F. Pennant.
Criminal Statistics, 1901.
The Marriage Laws of Scotland. Emile Stocquart.

Leisure Hour.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. June.
Durham: England's Northern University. Illus. Editor.
Dean Farrar. Illus. W. Sidebotham.
The London Polytechnics. Illus. F. M. Holmes.
The True Story of Seth Bedd and Dinah Morris. Illus. Contd. W. Mottram.

Library World.—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. May 15.
A New Method of Printing Catalogues. W. E. Dousoleday.
Indexing. Contd. A. Clarke.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—5, HENRIETTA STREET. 1s. May.
I go a-maying. Dr. C. C. Abbott.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. June.
A Night in the Open at 22,000 feet on Aconcagua. Major Rankin.
Recollections of a Tenderfoot. Contd. J. R. E. Sumner.
A French Fleet in Possession of the Channel. Rev. J. Inabill.
Lord Lindsey in the Civil War. G. A. B. Dewar.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. June.
The Colonies and Imperial Defence. Lieut.-Col. A. W. A. Pollock.
Acre, South America; a Fledgeling Republic. W. S. Barclay.
Munster; the Golden Vale. E. Ensor.
Some Principles of Poetic Criticism. H. H. Dodswill.
The Planet Venus. E. V. Heward.
A Middle-Aged Meditation. Postumus.

Magazine of Art.—CASSSELL. 1s. June.
Frontispiece:—"The Pilot's Funeral" after F. Spaulove-Spenlove.
The Royal Academy. Illus. Editor.
Mr. Frank Brangwyn's Designs for Carpets and Metal Fittings. Illus. P. G. Konody.
Mr. F. Carruthers Gould. Illus. S. M. Phinns.
The Real and Ideal in Art. Sir Wm. Richmond.
Art Forgeries and Counterfeits. Illus. M. H. Spielmann.

Magazine of Commerce.—75, COLEMAN STREET. 1s. June.
The United States. Illus. Philo.
The Thames and the Clyde. W. R. Lawson.
The Marble Quarries of Carrara. Illus. T. Retlaw.
The Commercial Side of Geography. Illus. T. B. A.
Current Commercial Architecture in London. Illus.
The City Line of Steamers. Illus. B. Taylor.
American and English Hotels Compared. Illus.
The Metric System. E. Johnson.
Jamaica; a Market of the Future. Illus. J. Henderson.

Missionary Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 3d. May.
Islam in India. J. Monro.
The Macedonian Cauldron. Map and illus. Dr. H. O. Dwight.
John Coleridge Patteson. Dr. A. T. Pierson.
The Women of India. Mrs. J. T. Gracey.
Self-Support in Siam and Laos. Illus. Contd. A. J. Brown.

Monthly Review.—MURRAY. 2s. 6d. June.
H. G. Wells and Mannikins in the Making.
The Imperial Outlook. Charles Bill.
The Penrhyn Quarries in Perspective. W. Earl Hodgson.
Animal Intelligence. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Emancipation of Egypt. Contd. A. Silva White.
Who should emigrate to Canada? Illus. T. Arnold Haplain.
Charlemont House: Memories. Edited by C. Litton Falkner.
The Philosophy of James Marineau. Reginald Balfour.
Reviews of Unwritten Books. Contd.

Munsey's Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. June.
The Human Touch in Industry. Illus. R. A. Woods.
Sisterhoods in the Episcopal Church. Illus. Rev. J. S. Lindsay.
The Man Who runs the Train. Illus. H. E. Hamblin.
The Point Loma Community. Illus. Bertha D. Knobe.
King Edward as a Theatregoer. Illus. H. Wyndham.
The Making of Ohio. Illus. Jane W. Guthrie.
An Inland Naval School in Indiana. Illus. L. R. Gignilliat.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. June.
The Principles of Naval Administration. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
Is the Cabinet riding for a Fall? Elector.
The War, Its Cost and Finance. Sydney Buxton.
A Challenge to the Critics. Ungrateful Author.
The Carlyles; a Chelsea Ménage. Mrs. E. T. Cook.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
A Personal Tribute to Mr. Hanbury. A. G. Boscawen.
The Story of Uganda. F. I. M.
The Influence of Free Trade on Wages. G. Byng.
Teutophobia. Retired Politician.
Recollections of a Diplomatist. Sir Horace Rumbold.
Greater Britain.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 2s. 4d. May.
The Emerson Centennial. Illus. G. W. Cooke.
Emerson and Transcendentalism. Illus. G. W. Cooke.
The Beauty of Antiquity. Abbie Farwell Brown.
St. Pierre, Miquelon. Illus. P. T. McGrath.
Jean de Bloch and "The Future War." Illus. E. D. Mead.
Flies and Flowers. Illus. C. M. Weed.
The New England Primer. Illus. Clifton Johnson.
The Negotiations of the Louisiana Purchase. L. B. Evans.
Bradford Academy. Illus. Mabel Hill.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. June.
The Census and the Industrial Revival. J. Ryan.
An Incident in the Red Sea. Hon. Ismay Preston.
Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland. Robert McDonnell.
Domestic Service as a Profession. Charlotte Deane.
The Modes of Irish Music. Rev. H. Bwerunge.
The Giraffe. Philip F. Little.

New Liberal Review.—TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 18. June.

Dead-Alive; a Study of the Governments. J. H. Vossell.
 Democracy and Imperialism. J. C. Foulger.
 The Beatitudes of Mr. Carnegie. Arthur Lawrence.
 Problems of Scottish Education. An Old Scottish Democrat.
 The Royal Academy. Dion Clayton Calhoun.
 An Anglo-French Bond of Friendship. Frederic Lees.
 Profit-Sharing in Practice. Andrew Caird.
 Bounties and the Price of Sugar. George Martineau.
 British Consuls for Siberia. Wirt Gerrard.
 Samuel Johnson, Parliamentary Reporter. Michael MacDonald.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW. 28. 6d. June.

Imperial Reciprocity:

- (1) Sir Herbert Maxwell.
- (2) Sir Gilbert Parker.
- (3) Benjamin Taylor.

Home Rule without Separation. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.
 The Bond-Hay Treaty. P. T. McGrath.
 Russia in Manchuria; Conquest by Bank and Railways. Alfred Stead.
 The Way of Dreams. Lady Currie.
 Free Libraries. J. Churton Collins.
 Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. Hon. Mrs. Chapman.
 Domestic Service; an Unpopular Industry. Miss Catherine Webb.
 Stonehenge and the Midsommer Sunrise. A. R. Hinks.
 Wessax Witches, Witchery, and Witchcraft. H. Lea.
 The Increase of Cancer. Dr. A. Wolff.
 The Taj and Its Designers. E. B. Havell.
 Industries for the Blind in Egypt. Countess of Meath.

North American Review.—HEINEMANN. 28. 6d. May.

The Negro Problem. A. R. Colquhoun.
 Ralph Waldo Emerson. W. Robertson Nicoll.
 The Modern School of Nature-Study. W. J. Long.
 Why Germany strengthens Her Navy? Karl Blind.
 The Future of the Tropics. B. Chalmers Mitchell.
 Electricity as a Motive Power. C. L. de Muralat.
 The Monroe Doctrine from a British Standpoint. Sir A. E. Miller.
 Certain of the Chicago School of Fiction. W. D. Howells.
 Castro; a Latin-American Type. Stephen Bonsal.
 Navy Leagues and Their Functions. Lieut.-Comm. J. H. Gibbons.
 Present Tendencies of Russian Policy. C. Johnston.
 Lord North the Prime Minister. Lord North.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. May.

The Ministry of Emerson. Illus. Dr. Moncurie D. Conway.
 The Mysteries of Isis and Osiris. H. R. Evans.
 Hammurabi; Babylonian King and His Newly Discovered Code of Laws.
 Illus. Dr. Paul Carus.
 John Wesley Powell. Contd. G. K. Gilbert.
 The Evolution of Ornament. Illus. Dr. Paul Carus.
 On the Determination of High Temperatures. Dr. E. Mach.
 The Battle of Shimonoseki. Illus. Dr. Paul Carus.

Oxford Point of View.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 18. May 15.

A Note on English Coins. A. R. Bayley.
 The Decay of Conservatism in Oxford. H. C. Thornton.
 What Might have been. C. Pirie-Gordon.

Page's Magazine.—CLUN HOUSE, SURREY STREET. 18. June.

British Locomotives for Abroad. Illus. C. Rous-Marten.
 The Laying-Out of Engineers' Workshops. Contd. Illus. J. Horner.
 Iron and Steel Manufacture. Illus. B. Thwaite.
 Do We want Subsidies? B. Taylor.
 The Modern Continuous Rolling Mill. Illus. A. Sahlin.

Pail Mall Magazine.—13, CHANCERY CROSS ROAD. 18. June.

Jean Charles Cazin. Illus. Marie van Vorst.
 Dining in Paris; Some Restaurants off the Beaten. Lt.-Col. Newnham-Davis.
 The Archbishop of Canterbury. Illus. H. Begbie.
 The Duchy of Bronte, Sicily: Through Nelson's Duchy. Illus. W. Sharp.
 The Cure of Consumption. Illus. "One Who has been Cured."
 An Experiment in Nature-Study. Illus. "L."
 Abdul Hamid. Illus. "An Ex-Attaché in the Turkish Foreign Office."

Parents' Review.—26, VICTORIA STREET. 6d. June.

"Robinson Crusoe" in Education. T. G. Rooper.
 Dr. Almond of Loreto. T. B. Whitson.
 On Exhibitions. J. Cadenhead.
 Religious Education and the Catechism. M. Bramston.
 The Brain in Relation to Education. Contd. A. Wilson.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. June.

The Joys of Coaching. Illus. Lieut.-Col. Newnham-Davis.
 Camting. Illus. M. Tindal.
 The Romance of Motor-Racing. Illus. B. Fletcher Robinson.
 On Ticket-of-Leave. Illus. A. Winterton.
 How Wild Animals are captured. Illus. R. Blathwayt.

Philosophical Review.—MACMILLAN. 38. May.

The Relations of Structural and Functional Psychology to Philosophy.
 Prof. J. R. Angell.
 Altruism in Hume's Treatise. Prof. E. B. McGilvary.
 The Functional Theory of Parallelism. Prof. H. H. Bowden.

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN. 50 cts. May.

An Explanation of the False Spectra from Diffraction Gratings. T. Lyman.
 On the Relation of the Dielectric Constant of Water to Temperature and Frequency. A. De F. Palmer, Jun.
 The Infra-Red Emission Spectrum of the Mercury Arc. W. W. Coblentz and W. C. Geer.
 The Relation of Ionization to Nucleation in the case of Phosphorus. C. Barnes.

Positivist Review.—WM. REEVES. 3d. June.

Preliminary Sketch of a Positivist Catechism. P. Laffitte.
 Trade Unions and Parliament. Prof. E. S. Bessley.
 The Marriage Law. F. Harrison.
 Is the Poverty of India increasing? S. H. Swinny.

Practical Teacher.—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d.

Virginia Road, Bethnal Green, Infants' School. Illus.
 German as a Study for Teachers.

Psychological Review.—MACMILLAN. 38. May.

Mind and Body from the Genetic Point of View. J. M. Baldwin.
 Fatigue. C. R. Squire.
 Meaning in Memory and in Attention. Kac Gordon.
 The Process of Judgment as involved in estimating Distances. M. L. Ashley.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. June.

A Hundred Years of Bible Work. Illus. F. M. Holmes.
 Masonic Benevolence. Illus. A. F. Robins.
 Butterflies. Illus. Rev. H. Macmillan.
 In a Frigid Land. Illus. D. A. Willey.
 Dean Spence of Gloucester at Home. Illus. R. Blathwayt.

Railway Magazine.—35, FETTER LANE. 6d. June.

Lessons from Railway Statistics. J. Holt Schoaling.
 Doubling Wemyss Bay Line. Illus. A. H. Tatlow.
 Manchester Ship Canal Railways. Illus. H. Macfarlane.
 Steamboats and Steamboat Services of the Great Western Railway. Illus. J. Bosham.
 The New Line from Woodford to Ilford. Illus.
 Gradients of the Great Western Railway. Illus. W. J. Scott.
 British Locomotive Practice and Performance. Illus. Contd. C. Rous-Marten.
 The New Meon Valley Railway from Alton to Fareham.
 Electric Traction on Mersey Railway. Illus. N. D. Cameron.

Review of Reviews.—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. June.
 Governor Ramsey of Minnesota. Illus. W. Upham.
 The Well-Governed District of Columbia. Illus.
 Forest-Making on Barren Lands. Illus. C. M. Harger.
 An American's Views of Patagonia. Illus. and Map.
 The Outdoor Treatment of Tuberculosis. Illus. D. A. Willey.
 How to live out of Doors. Illus. Evelyn Mac Hart.
 The Consumptive's Chances in Colorado. Illus. F. S. Kinder.
 New York's Fight against Tuberculosis. C. H. Johnson.
 Campbell of the City Temple, and Silverster Horne of the Central Hall.
 Illus. W. T. Stead.
 Wesley and the Wesleyan Movement. Dr. J. M. Bulkley.

Review of Reviews.—MELBOURNE. 9d. Mar.

Mr. J. B. Robinson of Park Lane. Illus. W. T. Stead.
 A Great Australasian School of Mines. Illus. "Darnot."
 How Woman Suffrage in New Zealand works. Mrs. A. R. Atkinson.
 The Recent Taff Vale Decision in England. A. Maurice Low.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 18. June.

Mounting Large Animals. Illus. C. Marriott.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—STANFORD. 28. 6d. May 15.
 The Development of the Nile Valley. Maps and Illus. Henry M. Cadell.
 The British Antarctic Expedition.
 The New Zoogeography.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 18. June.

The Canadian Rockies; a New Playground in the World. Illus. E. Whymper.
 American War Department: Military Administration. W. H. Carter.
 Antietam and Chancellorsville. Illus. Gen. J. B. Gordon.
 The Lover of Trees in Italy. Illus. Sophie Jewett.
 Cliff-Dwellers. Illus. E. C. Peixotto.
 The Modern French Girl. Mrs. P. G. Hamerton.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. June.

Queen Victoria. Illus. Helene Vaccarisco.
 Under an Atlantic Liner. Illus. E. Seton Valentine.
 Miss Marie Hall, Violinist; Interview. Illus. M. Dinorben Griffith.
 The Romance of Some Celebrated Songs. Illus. B. M. Ramsey.
 Cast-off Statues of Kings. Illus. A. Hart.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. June.

Dean Farrar. With Portrait. Archdeacon Sinclair.
 The Excavation of Gezer. Illus. R. A. Stewart Macalister.
 John Wesley's Dangers and Hardships. Illus. Rev. J. P. Gledstone.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. June.

The Bible and Science. Contd. J. Urquhart.
 Charles Haddon Spurgeon. Illus. Contd. C. Ray.

Sunday Strand.—NEWNES. 6d. June.

Madame Clara Butt; a Queen of Sacred Song. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
 Christ in Art. Illus. A. B. Cooper.
 William H. Lever. Illus. J. King Colford.
 The Rescue Society. Illus. Sunday Strand Charity Commissioner.

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Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 15. June.

Personal Recollections of Mr. Shorthouse. Jessie Douglas Montgomery.
Albania. R. Wyon.
Jottings about Jerusalem. A. Goodrich-Freer.
Some Old English Word-Books. D. Forsyth.
Among the Lanes of Hertfordshire. A. Grant.

Temple Magazine.—3, BOLT COURT, FLEET STREET. 6d. June.

Emile Loubet; the French President. Illus.
Fire-Fighters and Their Methods. Illus. F. Morris.
Women in Turkey. Illus. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett.
Fossil-Hunting in Wyoming. Illus. H. W. Bell.
The Sifans of Tibet; Among the Farthest People. Illus. W. J. Reid.

Theosophical Review.—3, LANCHEM PLACE. 1s. May 15.

The Talmud Balaam Jesus Stories. Concl. G. R. S. Mead.
George Macdonald. Concl. Mrs. Weller.
The Neo-Platonists. W. C. Ward.
Science and the Soul. B. Knightley.

Treasury.—32, LITTLE QUEEN STREET. 6d. June.

The Use of Our Cathedrals. Dean S. Reynolds Hole.
St. George's Day at Stratford-on-Avon; a National Festival. Illus. M. E. Arbuthnot.

John Wesley as a Churchman. Rev. W. H. Hutton.
St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury. Illus. Rev. R. J. E. Boggis.

The Private Schoolmistress's Day. Maud A. Oxley.

Our Parish Churches. Illus. Concl. E. Hermitage Day.

Episcopal Rings. Illus. D. Wood.

Cycling in the Alps. Illus. J. Yates.

The Rebus. Illus. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.

Westminster Review.—8, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI. 2s. 6d. June.

A South African Salmagundi. W. J. Corbett.
The Irish University Question as affecting Women. F. S. Kowett; Mr. Balfour's Folly. Aconage.
America! Imperialism to Date. An American.
One Possible Construction of the Socialist Programme. C. F. Adams.
A Farm-Colony for Middle-Class Families. J. Johnston.
Mrs. Woolsey's "Republics versus Woman." Ignota.
The Enigma of Life. Mabel Jayne.
The Education of Physically and Mentally Defective Children. R. J. Lloyd.
The Last Words of Herbert Spencer. E. B. McCormick.
Mr. Syme on "The Soul." G. Forester.
The Suicide of the Race. W. R. MacDermott.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. June.

Sport and Adventure in Gallaland. Illus. A. Arkell-Hardwick.
Rambles in Macedonia. Illus. H. Vivian.
A Tramp in Spain. Illus. Concl. Bart. Kennedy.
My Experiences at Kano. Illus. Concl. Rev. A. E. Richardson.
Prisons of Many Lands. Illus. C. Cook.
Among the Buriats. Illus. C. H. Hawes.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK. 6d. June.

S. E. Waller. Illus. F. Dolman.
The Money Kings of the Modern World. Illus. W. T. Stead.
The Surgery of Light. Illus. C. Moffett.
The Making of a Flume. Illus. Miss C. Fell Smith.
The Tame Fish of Logan. Illus. S. R. Lewison.
The New Khartoum. Illus. J. Ward.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. June.

Society on the River. Illus. Ignota.
Summer Clubs. Illus. Marion Leslie.
The Northern Capitals of Europe. Illus. Miss Adeline Sergeant.

World's Work.—HEINEMANN. 1s. June.

Motors and Men. Henry Norman.
The Work of a Political Cartoonist. Illus. F. Carruthers Gould.
The Mechanism of Grand Opera. Illus. Kathleen Schlesinger.
The Revival of Irish Linen. Illus. R. Cromie.
The Secret of Business is the Management of Men. Andrew Carnegie.
The Growth of Greece. Athens Correspondent.
Reform in our Prisons. Illus. T. Hopkins.
How Our Fish are caught and sold. Illus. C. Roberts.
The Oxford University Press. Illus. Robert Donald.
The Battle of the Tramways. F. A. Mackenzie.
Capital and Labour in the United States. Washington Correspondent.
Rowing. Illus. An Old Blue.
Wind Motors. Illus.
The Choice of a Daughter's Profession.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. June.

Marconi and His Work. Illus. P. T. McGrath.
Tom Gallon at Home: Interview. Illus. E. J.
The German Young Man. Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke.
Across Europe Awheel. Illus. W. Victor Cooke.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. June.

Mr. Edward Lloyd on Singing: Interview. Illus. D. Willemsen.
Mrs. Humphry Ward as a Social Reformer. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooly.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT STUTTGART.

6 Mks. per qr. May.
Fürst Otto zu Stolberg-Wernigerode. Dr. Bossé.
Unpublished Letters of Count von Roon.
Germany and Italy. Prof. A. de Gubernatis.
Freiherr von Cramm-Burgdorf.
Napoleon III. and Italy. Germain Bapst.
Cell-Structure. Prof. O. Hertwig.
Greek Painting. Prof. A. Michaelis.
Macedonia. Prof. H. Vambéry.
Wilhelm Kaubach. Concl. H. Kaubach.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. May.

Albrecht von Roon. E. Marcks.
The House of Parish in Hamburg. Concl. R. Ehrenberg.
At the Court of the Sforzas. O. von Gerstfeld.
The Jewish and the Babylonian Story of Creation. H. Gunkel.
The Berlin Theatres. K. Franzel.
August Weismann. W. Bölsche.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. May.

Training in the Arts and Crafts. Illus. Prof. K. Gross.

Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—MARTIN WARNECK, BERLIN. 3 Mks. per qr. May.

The Punishment of Crime. Concl. D. von Lechler.
Justus von Liebig. E. Bruhn.
Reminiscences of a Journalist. Concl. D. von Oertzen.
Black-and-White Art. Helene Lobedan.
North Schleswig. P. Asmussen.

Sozialistische Monatshefte.—BREITNER, 2, BERLIN. 50 Pf. May.

Trade Unions and Social Legislation. C. Legien.
Socialist Theories and the Elections. E. Bernstein.
Technical Libraries. Paul Bricker.
Sociology and Labour. Z. Daszyńska.
The History of the Price of Corn in England. H. Laufenberg.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mk. Heft 10.

The Collection of Musical Instruments at Charlottenburg. Illus. Dr. A. Kömer.
The Bosphorus. Illus. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.
The New Light. Illus. O. Jentsch.
St. Peter's, Rome. Illus.
Wisimar. Illus. S. Walters.
Justus von Liebig. With Portrait. Dr. L. Fürst.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 26 Mks. per ann. May.

Eugène Carrière. Illus. A. Marguillier.
Thorvaldsen and Zoega. Illus. A. Michaelis.
Holbein's "Fountain of Life." Illus. A. Seemann.
Karl Mediz and Emilie Mediz-Pelikan. Illus. L. Hevesi.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—BREITKOPF UND HAERTEL. 10 Mks. per ann. May.

The Revival of the Church Music System. M. E. Sachs.
Music in Prussia, 1902-3. N. Findeisen.
Hugo Wolf's Songs. R. Hirschfeld.
Borodin's "Prince Igor." Rosa Newmarch.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales des Sciences Politiques.—108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN. 3 fr. 50 c. May.

The Danish-German Rapprochement and the Question of Schleswig. R. Wautrin.
Agrarian Agitations in Italy, 1901-1902. St. Piot.
Prince Bismarck. A. Poisson.
The Italian Army. Concl. M. B.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—HACHETTE. 206 fr. ann. May.

Liberty of Instruction and the Crisis of Liberalism in France. Paul Stapfer.
The Duke of Bassano. Eug. de Bude.
The Ministry of General André. Emile Mayar.
Shakespeare in Italy? Edouard de Morsier.

Annales de Géographie.—5, RUE DE MÉZIERES, PARIS. 4 frs. May.

The Localisation of Industries in the United States. Henri Hauser.
P. Vidal de La Blache's Map of France. L. Gallois.

Correspondant.—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 cts. May 10.

The Miners' Strike in France, 1902. Fernand Engeland.
France and Russia before the War, 1890. Pierre de La Gorce.
The French Associations of Young Catholics. Félix Klein.
Colonial Military Almonry. P. Giquello.
Edmond Richer, 1560-1631. Ph. H. Dunand.
At the Salons. André Chaumeix.
France and Catholic Unity. L. de Lanzac de Laborie.

Correspondant.—May 25.

The Fall of the Broglie Ministry in 1874. Vte. de Meaux.
The Thirty-Second Anniversary of the Commune.
The War of 1870. Contd. Etienne Lamy.
Paris in the Twentieth Century. A. de Kerville.
The Inauguration of the Musée Victor Hugo. Frédéric Loliée.
The Miners' Strike in France, 1902. Contd. Fernand Engerand.
The International Masonic Congress of 1902. Paul Nourisson.
The Chinese Expedition of 1900. Pierre de Vaissière.

Humanité Nouvelle.—16, RUE DE CONDÉ, PARIS. 2 frs. May.
The Economic Independence of Women in the Twentieth Century. Dora B. Montefiore.
Émile Zola. Albert Lantoin.

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Letters to the Duc d'Aumale, 1837-1841. Cuvillier-Fleury.
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Charles Chesnelong. Contd. M. de Marcey.
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John Minter Morgan's Social Romance of the Year 1834. H. P. G. Quack.

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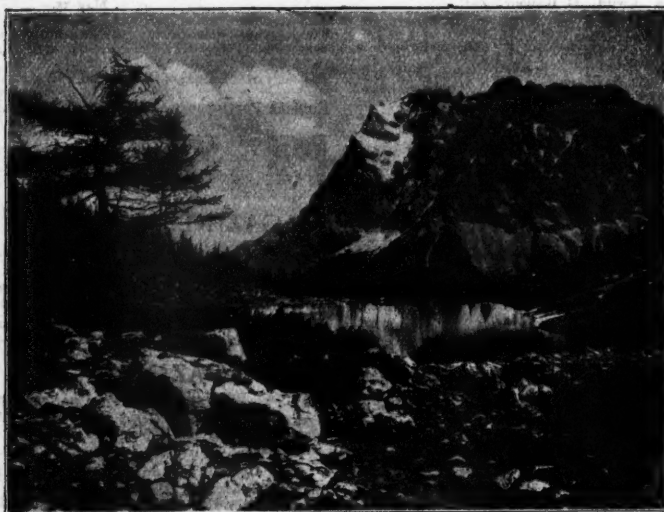
TRAVEL AND RECREATION.

THE DISTRICT OF THE AUSTRIAN SALT MINES CALLED THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

WE have in these pages frequently called the attention of the travelling public to some of the Austrian Alpine provinces, especially to Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Salzburg. There is no doubt that many districts in these well-favoured regions are absolutely unique in scenic magnificence. The Dolomites, or the wonderful grandeur of the Ortler with its marvellous glaciers, or the Great Venediger; the Alpine lakes and the sylvan and idyllic valleys; the high passes of the Stelvio (carriage road nearly nine thousand feet above the level of the sea), the Brenner, Mendel, and many others, afford the visitor a variety of scenery and new sensations for years and years. To this must be added the comfort found in up-to-date hotels in towns and villages, in the valleys, or high up on the mountains. Hotels like the Trafoi, Karersee, Penegal, Madonna di Campiglio, Miramonti, at Cortina; Sudbalm at Toblach; Tirol in Innsbruck; Europe and Bristol at Salzburg; Imperial at Trento; Palast at Riva; Archduke Johann and Meranerhof at Mera, have all won great renown amongst our countrymen and women.

Among the peasantry of the Alpine Provinces, the visitor, especially if he understands the language, and will mix with them on friendly and familiar terms, meets with a kindness and simplicity of manners which leave a

most favourable impression behind. Their loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, their strong religious feelings, and their total freedom from discontent; their dances and merry-makings, their substantial houses, their well-supplied boards, their unique costumes and happy faces, contrast most agreeably with the condition of the peasantry in many other parts of Europe. The old-fashioned politeness which prevails among this simple but kind-hearted people is particularly agreeable. The country these peasants inhabit has doubtless much to do with their even tempers and their placid happiness. The beauty of the scenery is overwhelming. The Salzkammergut, with its many charming lakes, fine mountains,



Sebensee-Salzkammergut.

lovely valleys, should be visited by every traveller in Europe. Ischl, Gmunden, Hallstätt and Aussee are the best known of the towns and villages situated in this region of rock salt. The scenic beauty is quite extraordinary and the hotel accommodation excellent. There is, perhaps, not another district affording a greater variety of long and short excursions, and a visit into some of the mines is by no means a thankless undertaking. In the mines one of the largest chambers,

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* The Travel Editor of the "Review of Reviews" will be pleased to give further particulars as to Hotels, terms, routes, etc., free of charge. Address, Travel Editor, "Review of Reviews," Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

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terranean lake of inky blackness, agreeing with the descriptions of that of the fabled Styx. The walls of the cavern are illuminated, and each flickering taper is reflected back in the unruffled surface of the water. He is ferried across in a flat boat and safely landed on the opposite side, and threads other passages and traces his way out to daylight. The roofs of these passages are entirely unsupported by props or pillars, and are not arched, but quite flat. These mines are open to visitors, and they are provided with guides. Travellers should on no account omit visiting them. In some the mode of descent is novel—viz., by sliding down inclined planes.

Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, a town of about 50,000 inhabitants, is prettily situated on the right bank of the Danube, and a stay there can be greatly recommended. As a summer resort Ischl, where the venerable Emperor possesses a fine villa which he inhabits for some weeks in summer, stands in the first rank; but

Gmunden begins to rival it. The Duke of Cumberland and his Duchess, a sister of our beloved Queen Alexandra, have made Gmunden their country home. Our Queen has been a frequent visitor at that charming and healthful mountain town, with its lovely lake of the same name. Gmunden is, so to say, the capital of the Salzkammergut, and a very favourite watering-place. There is a handsome modern Protestant church there in the English Gothic style. The tour from Gmunden to Ischl *via* Ebensee, is full of interest. A large salt mine is about one and a-half hours from Ischl.

Aussee, Goisern, Hallstadt, are smaller but most beautifully situated, and form splendid centres for a variety of excursions on foot or by carriage. It may be safely said that there is hardly another district in Europe offering so much of interest in so small a compass as does the lovely Salzkammergut.

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